Royal West End the braffil that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 69 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
22nd March	Culna†	6152	
29th "	A Steamer†		
4th April	Malta	8064	Extra
5th "	Somali	6712	
8th "	Ormonde	14853	Extra
9th "	Teesta	6296	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing
12th "	Nagova	6854	
19th "	Takada	6949	Extra
19th "	Karmala	8983	
26th "	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Ormonde," "Nagova," "Takada" and "Karmala" will be allotted on the 22nd March. In addition to 336 first and 117 second saloon, there are 476 third class passages available by the "Ormonde." It is essential that those supplying for first or second saloon passages by this vessel, should state whether or not they are willing to accept third class accommodation in the event of first or second saloon not being available. Passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
21st March	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
21st "	Lhasa	Karachi direct sails at 5 p. m.
25th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar ports.
31st "	Taroba	East South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Harima Maru	T. Takahashi	4720	14th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Hwah Wu	G Kan	4249	18th Mar.	24th Mar.
Heishin Maru	K Inuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Shinzui Maru	..	2933	29th Mar.	5th April
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagabiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	22nd April	2nd May

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAM. SHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko —	4th Mar.	20th March	Japan.
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchigoye ..	18th Mar.	24th March	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai —	26th Mar.	7th April	"
Kofuku Maru	K. Wakitake..	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe..	14th April	26th April	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed to Savings Banks Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of [illegible] per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.....	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN. THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. G. VIDYARTHI,
Manager B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDERAO WADY, KALBADEVI.

Upon instructions from Messrs. Nemchand Manekchand and Ambalal Bapoobhai, Receivers appointed under the consolidated Decree, dated the 4th day of March, 1918, in Suits No. 1220 of 1915, No. 1004 of 1916 and No. 1009 of 1916. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1919, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time) on the premises the following property.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or stables standing thereon situate at Khunderaw Wady, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 41—42—43, Streets Nos. 11 (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Bai Pankore on or towards the south by the Lady Seth Agiary Lane on or towards the East by the house of Tapidass and on or towards the West by Halalkore's passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kalbadevi and Kunderao Wady having two buildings thereon one facing to Khunderao Wady and bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 4141, Street No. 10, and standing in the name of Damodardas Tapidass in the Municipal Records and the other facing Kalbadevi Road, bearing Municipal Ward C. No. 5807, Street No. 352, standing in the Municipal records in the name of Dayabhai Tapidass and the open passage connecting the said two houses and bearing Old Survey Nos. 65 and 78, New Survey Nos. 2/496 and 484 and bounded as follows on the East by the Kalbadevi Road on the West by the Mathar Wady and then stables on the North by the house of Bhagwandas Dulabhdas and on the South by the house standing in the name of Damoderdass Tapidass bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 5806.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax, Land or Ground situate on the Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort Wards of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards and nine-tenths or another square yards be the same little more or less together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house fronting the said Kalbadevi Road and the Chawl or range of Building on the West side thereof both standing on the said piece or parcel of ground and including the two passages connecting the portion of the said messuage tenement or dwelling house fronting the Kalbadevi Road and known as the Panjrapole house with the house on the South thereof purchased by Shah Tapidas Varajdass in the name of his mother Bai Jaccore from Jamnadass Ranchordass and together also with half of the well which is partly in the said piece or ground and partly in the said property purchased by the said Tapidass Varajdass in the name of his said mother as aforesaid and which said piece or parcel of ground is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road. On or towards the West by a public passage now called Khunderao Wady Lane on or towards the North by a passage belonging to the property bearing collector's Old No. 460, New No. 2439, Old Survey No. 78, and New Survey No. 434 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 4142 to 4146 and Street Nos. (1) and 13—14 and on or towards the South by the property purchased as aforesaid by Shah Tapidass Varajdass in the name of his mother Bai Jaccore from Jamnadas Ranchordass and partly by a sweeper's passage which divides the said property purchased as aforesaid by Shah Tapidass Varajdass in the name of his said mother from the said piece or parcel of ground and premises and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 461 and New No. 2442, Old Survey No. 65 and New Survey No. 2/496 and No. 5806—7. Street Nos. 344—46—50—52.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Mincheber and Hiralal Vendor's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHLORATE OF POTASH.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Officers concerned and on account and risk of The Stores and Sizing Materials Co., (Ahmedabad):—

70 kegs Chlorate of Potash (United Alkali's make) each keg containing 112 lbs. nett.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Champa Gully near Cloth Press, Mulji Jaitha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopalji Goculdas.

25 bales country-made Longcloth of Pearl Mill No. 914.

31 bales country-made Longcloth of Pearl Mill No. 924.

28 bales country-made Longcloth of Pearl Mill No. 934.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Fort (next to the Church), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, cutlery, spoons and forks, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, beaded and door curtains, magic lantern with slides, wooden frame and curtain, camera, drawing room rich sofas and chairs, Cambay durries, glass door book cases, one lot books, one set Encyclopaedia Britannica, revolving and gun book cases, one nearly new bicycle by Rauver with 3 speeds, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, rich cabinet, large terracotta figures, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, Bath's gari, hat stands, reclining sofas, double meatsafe, aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of N. Maughan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the Sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and other well known maker very rich cut glassware, rich porcelain ware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rule board and dumb waiters, very rich door and window curtains drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, one handsome specially made cutlery, table with spoons and forks, old China jars, fancy cabinet, marble figure, China vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand table, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, jost fan, glass door book cases, (soona) cupboard, marble top tables, Singapore cane, furniture wall and table clocks, tiffin baskets, ice box, aluminum utensils, etc., etc., the property of F. W. Luxton, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' MODEL DRESSES, HATS, CUPBOARDS, CHAIRS, WARDROBE, FIXTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURES, GLASSWARE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF MADAME CONSTANCE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 22nd day of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at No. 91/94, above Messrs. F. S. Khan and Co. Jewellers' Shop in Medows Street Fort, the following:—

Ladies' model dresses, hats, cupboards, hat racks, fixtures looking glasses chairs pictures, carpet, wardrobe, tantalus, glassware etc.

The property of Madame Constance.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD HANDSOME FURNITURE SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY ROSE AND CO., NOVELS, RICH GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE ETC., OF CAPTAIN CHARLES S. PENNY OF B. I. S. N. CO., LD., AND OF F. NOYCE, ESQ., I. C. S., OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL CUSTOMS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of "Taher" Mansions at Walkeshwar Road Chowpatty, valuable hand-some household furniture consisting of dinning table, dinning chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggons mirrored side board, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top table, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, dressing writing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, iron and brass beds, sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., solid brass piano seat, cane furniture, revolving book case monels, books, porcelain and enamelled bath tubs, rich ornaments, pictures, mother of pearl inlaid teapoys, "Booth" dinner set ice-box glassware, platedware, cooking utensils etc.

The property of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co. Ld., and of F. Noyce I. C. S. of His Majesty's Naval Customs.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 handsome victoria and Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 21st March, 1919.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY!

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMEDE. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

Encyclopaedia Britannica, revolving and gun book cases, one nearly new bicycle by Rauver with 3 speeds, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, rich cabinet, large terracotta figures, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, Bath's gari, hat stands, reclining sofas, double meatsafe, aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of N. Maughan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st March, 1919.

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AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' MODEL DRESSES, HATS, CUPBOARDS, CHAIRS, WARDROBE, FIXTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURES, GLASSWARE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF MADAME CONSTANCE.

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Ladies' model dresses, hats, cupboards, hat racks, fixtures looking glasses chairs pictures, carpet, wardrobe, tantalus, glassware etc.

The property of Madame Constance.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD HANDSOME FURNITURE SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY ROSE AND CO., NOVELS, RICH GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE ETC., OF CAPTAIN CHARLES S. PENNY OF B. I. S. N. CO., LD., AND OF F. NOYCE, ESQ., I. C. S., OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL CUSTOMS.

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The property of Captain Charles S. Penny of B. I. S. N. Co. Ld., and of F. Noyce I. C. S. of His Majesty's Naval Customs.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 handsome victoria and Arab horse.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 21st March, 1919.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail on or about the 2nd April for Southampton *via* Marseilles carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class Passengers. There are a few Passages of First Class "A" and First Class "B" still available. Intending passengers are requested to apply at once to the undersigned.

FARES.

	Marseilles.	L. & Southampton
First Class "A"	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 1,275.
First Class "B"	Rs. 1,125	Rs. 1,185.
Second Class	Rs. 870	Rs. 900.

NOTE.—Although the Agents are endeavouring to arrange with the Railway Authorities and French Government for train accommodation across France, they do not hold themselves responsible, and passengers are requested to make their own arrangements in this regard. Heavy luggage will be carried to London, or Southampton free of charge.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families. Two children between 3 and 12 will count as one full fare. Infants—free.

336 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for First Class.

168 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for Second Class.

Address:—

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Tamarind Lane Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 403.

AUCTION SALE OF 125 BALES SHOVELS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Premises on account of the concerned the following goods:—

100 bales Shovels Square Shape B. W. G. 16 size, 10½ by 12.

25 bales Shovels Round Shape B. W. G. 16 size, 10½ by 12.

SALE AT 11 A.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at Bhatia Gali, Mandvi, on behalf of the Insurance Co's concerned the following goods saved from the late fire that occurred at the above place:—

A large quantity of Gunny Bags damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 CASES, HEMOGLOBIN SYRUP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Premises on account of the Insurance Co's concerned, the following goods in a badly damaged and broken condition per s.s. [illegible] and transhipped at Port Said, per s.s. Yacha Maru.

H. D. 145-154, N.P.C. 155-166—22 cases Hemoglobin Syrup, in a badly damaged and broken condition.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Ropes, Carpets, Coirs and Curtains etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY 24th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the following:—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, manila rope, carpets, coir and curtains empty oil drums, bottles, iron water tanks, old canvas, mats, and sticks, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words. 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be allowed for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

TAXI OWNERS will hear of something to their advantage in regard to Motor Insurance by communicating with Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1510

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Two GRADUATES, one with English and Sanskrit and other with Science. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukal Vidyalaya, Santacruz. 1576

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT PROOF READER for our Job Dept. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for an Attorney's office. Apply stating terms to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1628

WANTED—A competent SALESWOMAN or SALESMAN for a Jewellery department. Handsome salary. Good commission. Apply. Box No. 419 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1590

WANTED AT ONCE—A GUJARATI CLERK for the Gurukal Vidyalaya, Santacruz, from 1st April. Knowledge of English necessary. Write to the PRINCIPAL. 1576

WANTED—One English knowing CLERK having experience in Stevedoring and Transhipment work. Typist preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS. 10 per cent. advance on current salaries allowed. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1593

WANTED at once by an Export and Import firm a competent and experienced SALESMAN in Hardware and Iron lines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1613

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to G. L. BODBOLE, L.M.&S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur, State Radhanpur. 1549

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST with good knowledge of English and general office work. Apply personally to THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 1623

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three SURVEYORS for three months. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to SHETH PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAVJI DWARKA". 1627

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Several young energetic CLERKS of good education for temporary clerical appointments in Military Accounts offices in Poona. Pay according to qualifications. (2). Applications stating qualifications and experience should be addressed to the FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Poona. 1543

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced and qualified Parsi teacher, can spare few hours for private tuitions, Sec. Langs: French, German, etc. Apply Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1616

A business man with nearly twenty years' experience in business and accounts is prepared to take up the management of business of or represent any Indian or Foreign business in the Presidency of Madras. A large number of canvassing and other agents are already working throughout the Presidency of Madras. Apply immediately to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1586

WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH of good power drawing 100 tons. Please apply stating the minimum price and name thereof to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1572

WANTED ON HIRE—A SHED, measuring about 2,000 square yards to be used as a Godown in the vicinity of Girgaum. Apply to Box No. 432, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1637

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by private offers.—LAW LIBRARY, volumes of Historian's History, etc. Can be seen at CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers. 1634

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD, five-seater, four-cylinder, zenith carburettor, Bosch magneto, good working order. Apply Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1618

1000 and over quite legible copies from one original—handwritten, typed, drawings or tracings on the D. Gestetner's Diaphragm Duplicator No. 10. Call and see this wonderful machine at "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C.B.—A3

ALL USERS of D. GESTETNER'S CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR should let us know immediately their requirements for Stencil papers, pens, inks in various colours and other Duplicating Sundries. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C.B.—B3

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2nd and 3rd floors of a new building, opposite Bhatia Bag, Hornby Road. Apply The SHRIKRISHNA STORES CO., LTD., No. 231, Hornby Road. 1625

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.
THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 1507

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY,,

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County, or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality. information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard. Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7 Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—
(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.
(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., of America, open their branch office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opp. Cash Chemist from 1st April, 1919.
Write to Manager for particulars. 1533

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 24th March, at 7 p.m.
M. INNES KER,
E. E. JANION,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re: The GERMAN CLUB or GYMKHANA (the Deutscher Klub), formerly situated at the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

CREDITORS of the above Club are required to submit their claims with proofs in support thereof to the undersigned at his office on or before 12th April, 1919. Claims received thereafter will not be considered.
H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1919. 1482

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.

1. The SENIOR MINISTER in His Highness' Government.
(a) Salary up to Rs. 2,000 per month.
(b) Administrative experience and perfect knowledge of English and pure nagri essential.
(c) Knowledge of Sanscrit an additional recommendation.
2. PRESIDENT of the State Municipalities.
(a) Salary up to Rs. 600 per month.
(b) Englishman with engineering qualifications preferred.
3. A TUTOR to two young students.
(a) Salary Rs. 600 per month.
(b) A European officer with literary qualifications preferred.

The following conditions apply to all the above posts:—
(a) Free unfurnished quarters.
(b) Will be guided in all respects by State rules, including travelling allowance and security, &c.
(c) Applications with copies of testimonials should be accompanied with photographs (not to be returned) without which no application will be entertained.

Apply before 1st April to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dey of Alwar. 1420

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that our clients Messrs. ALIMAHOMED GULAMHUSEIN and HUSSONBHAI GULAMHUSEN have entered into an agreement with ABDEALLI ABDUL KADER for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts and situate at DeLisle Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey Nos. 244-349, New Survey Nos. 1/3462, 2/3461 Ward No. 7165, Street Nos. 22-24 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jerbai widow, on or towards the South by the property of Naoroji S. Bansha, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the West by the said DeLisle Road.

Dated this day of 20th March, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1638

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA MANECKCHAND LABHCHAND, late of Bombay, Jain Bania inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.
Bai MANBK, widow of Maneckchand Labhchand, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Jain Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort, the executrix according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and ninteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 15th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1632

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA GOVINDJI HURSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned picce or parcel of land, situate in the village of Kirol and Ghatkoper to our client SHAH JIVRAJ DEVCHAND DALAL (Jaitpurwala). Any person having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All those several pieces or parcels of agricultural land or ground under cultivation situate at Ghatkoper in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-district of Kurla, containing by admeasurement, as mentioned below and bearing the Survey and other Nos. as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Part No.	Area square yards
224	172	2	...	...	272
225	172	3	...	...	90
340	176	4	...	...	847
345	176	9	3	...	879
363	178	5-10	...	...	3075
397	179	15	...	1	362
399	179	15	2	3	362
421	180	12	...	1	2451
425	180	15	...	...	1270
427	180	...	1	1	181½
430	181	...	2	1	726
465	186	3	...	...	272
483	189	10	...	...	1210
533	199	4 & 5	2	2	3781
736	233	4	...	...	211
739	233	7	...	...	544
762	241	...	1	...	514
773	243	1	...	...	423
774	243	2	...	1	4961
778	243	6	...	...	302
734	243	12-14	...	...	3599
813	245	1-3-6	...	...	2162
817	245	1	...	1	756
830	(a)252	2	...	4	19552

(a) This is the same plot as plots Nos. 12-12-16 and 17 in the decree in Suit No. 275 of 1905.

SECONDLY—All those several pieces or parcels of agricultural land or ground situate at Ghatkoper in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-district of Kurla, which exclusive of passages contain by admeasurement 78495.8 square yards or thereabouts together with the passages between different plots all which pieces or parcels of land are mentioned in the Schedule 1C to the decree in Suit No. 275 of 1905 as Plot A and Plots Nos. 22-23-24-25-26 and which bear the following Survey and other numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Part No.	Area square yards
763	242	0	...	1	...
767	242	0	1	5	
790	244	1	0	3	
795	244	2	0	5	
796	244	0	1	1	
798	244	0	2	0	
799	244	0	3	0	
800	244	0	4 & 5	1	
804	244	0	6	2	
805	244	...	7	...	
806	244	...	8	...	
807	244	...	9	...	
808	244	...	10	...	
809	244	...	11	...	
810	244	...	12	...	
811	244	...	13	...	
813	245	1 to 6	1	2	
816	245	...	3	...	
856	254	1	6 to 8	...	
859	254	2	...	3	
863	254	3	0	4	
864	254	...	1	...	
865	254	...	2	...	
866	254	...	3	...	
867	254	...	4	...	
868	254	...	5	...	

and bounded on the North by the property of Velji Bharmal Umersey Kachra and Kanji Moolji, on the East by Survey Nos. 243, 246 and 247, on the South by Survey No. 93 and on the West by private passage.

THIRDLY—All those several pieces or parcels of agricultural land or ground, situate at Kirole, in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-district of Kurla, which exclusive of the passages, contain by admeasurement 57813.05 square yards or thereabouts together with the passages and which bear the following Survey and other numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Part No.
1088	90	1	1 to 3	...
1086	88	1	1	

and bounded on the North by the property of Ranchordas Dharsey on the East by the Ghatkoper Road on the South by Survey Nos. 89 and 144 and the Khar and on the West by Survey Nos. 91 and 92 and by the proper of Ranchordas Dharsey.

FOURTHLY—All those several pieces or parcels of agricultural land or ground situate at Kirole in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-district of Kurla, admeasuring as under and bearing the Survey and other numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Part No.	Area square yards
1114	93	1	...	...	968
1116	93	3	...	1	417
1117	93	3	...	2	3047
1155	96	6	...	...	968
1170	97	3	...	...	6171
1177	97	10	...	...	242
1179	79	12	...	...	635

Dated this 12th day of March, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 148 of 1919.

Re: CHANDULAL NIHALCHAND, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents in the name of Nihalchand Chandulal, at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay: An adjudged Insolvent.
Exparte:—GOPALDAS KANIYALAL alias GOPALDAS MATHURAWALA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed CHANDULAL NIHALCHAND has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1919.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Acting Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 20th March, 1919. 1635

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR SORABJI PATELL and his wife Bai PIROJBAI JEHANGIR PATELL have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Homee Cursetjee Sethna, the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunderwritten.
All persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part or parts thereof by way of inheritance, succession, gift, mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 89 Meadow Street, without the Fort of Bombay within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed with reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of the Sleater Road near the Grant Road Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 555 5,9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 367 and 483 New No. B/13381/13999, Old Survey No. 157 and New Survey No. 7040 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2700 (8) and Street No. 36 and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sleater Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Bottlewalla and on or towards the South by the property of Aga Mahomed Shustri and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sleater Road near Grant Road Railway Station without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 160 2/3 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 7040 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3700(15) and Street No. 3N and which said land hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the West partly by a moiety of private road and partly by the property of Hormasjee Cawasji Bharucha on or towards the North formerly by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Bottlewalla and now belonging to the Zoroastrian Association and on towards the South by the property of Chandrakant Anandrao Morewalla and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1919.
NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
1636 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night
FOUR MORE PARTS
of that
MOST EXCITING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
Episodes 11th & 12th
Together with COMEDY in 2 parts
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15

Special Concert
FOR
Jamashedi Noroz
IN
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
(Academy of Indian Music)
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON
ON
Friday, 21st March 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
RATES OF TICKETS—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & ANS 8.
Tickets can be had at the Vidyalaya office.
MANAGER.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road
Friday 21st March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
(On account of the Jamshed Nowrosji Holiday)
(SANGIT **SWAYANWAR** (Acts 1 to 3)
(No performance on Saturday night)
Sunday 23rd March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
(SANGIT) **Sanshaya Kallol** (Acts 1 to5)
Admission Rs 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1. As. 12 & 8.
TICKETS—can be had at the Mandali's Residence at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo.
K. P. PANDIT, *Manager*

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
Sir George & Lady Lloyd.
THE POONA A.D.C.
in an Original Topical Revue
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"

30	PERFORMERS	3
30	PERFORMERS	30
16	Full European Orchestra	16

In aid of the
FAMINE RELIEF FUND
and the
LEAGUE OF MERCY.
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the THEATRE.

THE EMPIRE
COMING 12TH APRIL
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace Rendezvous
THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
SIXTH INSTALMENT
OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
MILLIONS' IDOL
EDDIE POLO
together with some more authentic War Pictures
and
A two-reel Nestor Comic.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB
HORSE SHOW
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
ON THE CLUB GROUNDS, BOMBAY
SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND
POLO PONIES
8 a.m. Class I & II.—Arab and C. B. Light and Heavy Weights.
8 a.m. Classes III. & IV.—English and Colonial, Light and Heavy Weights.
CHARGERS
8-30 a.m. Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
8-30 a.m. Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.C. Os. and Troopers.
9 a.m. Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.
9 a.m. Class VIIA.—Troops horses belonging to Mounted Police
OPEN CLASS.
2-15 p.m. Class XII.—Arabs.
2-15 p.m. Class X.—English and Colonial Horses.
2-30 p.m. Class XI.—Country Breds.
HACKS.
2-45 p.m. Class XIX.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.
3-15 p.m. Class XIII.—Horses
4-15 p.m. Class XIV.—Ponies.
LADIES' HACKS.
3-45 p.m. Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.
HUNTERS.
2-45 p.m. Class IX.—Ponies.
4-45 p.m. Class VIII.—Horses.
JUMPING COMPETITION.
5-15 p.m. Class XVII.—Ponies
5-45 p.m. Class XVI.—Horses.
HARNESS CLASS.
6-30 p.m. Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.
Jumping Competition for Horses Preliminary Heat at 5 p.m., Friday, 21st instant. Owing to the extension of the Polo Tournament it is found impossible to erect a bank jump. A brush jump will therefore be substituted.
Tea will be served at one Rupee per head.
H. E. The Governor's Band will attend by kind permission.
The Show and all events are open to the public Daily Tickets one rupee.
Programmes with entries will be available on Thursday, 20th instant, price one rupee from
Yacht Club.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Byculla Club.
Orient Club.
Willingdon Club.
Julius Gove, Bellasis Road.
J. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S., Bellasis Road.
Sergt-Major Coy. Bo. L. H.
Times of India Office.
C. S. STILEMAN,
E. G. PEARSON,
Willingdon Sports' Club.
Bombay

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AMUSEMENTS.

The Symphony on the Screen!

Like the rich and melodious Variations of the Master Composer who plays his

"TENTH SYMPHONY"

on the Piano raise a thrilling Echo in your heart, though you hear the Music at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

not with your Ears but with your Eyes! Hnndreds of Families during the past week have followed

"THE TENTH SYMPHONY"

with mute admiration and intense suspense.

It is a **Pathe Super Production** specially singled out by

THE WEST-END CINEMA

for the Naoroze Week.

And this evening we expect four Gala Gatherings of the Elite of Bombay Society.

Come—and see a Drama that will perhaps move you to tearful ecstasy. The reckless profligacy of a roue, the pitiful exasperation of an innocent Wife, the excruciating doubts of a loving Husband, the blissful innocence of sweet Virginhood—Oh! all these make up a sum total of the Great Music that shook Europe and America

"THE TENTH SYMPHONY"

(6 parts—7,000 feet)

See it—Hear it—Absorb it—

To-day, for the Last Time!

A Luke Comedy in the Programme.

Grand Prize Matinee at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The last day of the week.

Do not hoodwink the fact that you have but one evening more—and only one—this Friday—to avail yourself of the supremely charming story of

"THE TORPEDOING of the OCEANIA"

(7 Reels—8,000 feet)

It is a masterpiece screen-version of Ambrosio's repute—a thrilling, appealing story of the dark days of U-Boat Horror. The tragedy of

"The Torpedoing of the Oceania"

is now a chapter of the gruesome history of the last War. But this narrative gives you a vivid picture of how helpless children and invalid women were deliberately done to death by Submarine Monsters without the fear either of God or Man.

It is a drama that has attracted unprecedented crowds this whole week past in each and every show at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

And now to-day on the Parsi Navroze Holiday there will be five joyous, gladsome gatherings at: 3-30 (Prize Show); 5-15 (Prize Show); 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A UNIVERSAL COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Take Note—In the 5-15 Prize Show a costly Sari will be given to first and reserved classes as well as to Box and Balcony; handsome Watches to the Second and the Third classes.

Beginning from to-morrow the most popular Film of the hour

"MASCISTE"

in entirely new roles.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES!

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:

"Social Quicksands"

A very powerful drama acted by the most talented husband and wife FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE in which it is shown how a raw youth who used to remain aloof from marriageable ladies was outwitted by a clever Society maiden, and how he was entrapped into her scheme of winning him as a husband.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS!

COMMENCING FROM SUNDAY NEXT WITH

A Powerful Picture Bill.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

At the urgent request of our patrons.

FOR ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.

KACHA--DEWAYANI.

The great love-story from the Mahabharata. (in 6 reels).

GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

A great love story of absorbing interest, which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.

PATHE GAZETTE, giving the World's notable current news.

EVERY NIGHT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.

Every Night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra shows at 3-30 p.m., and 5-30 p.m., both on the 17th and 21st instant and at 5-30 p.m., on the 15th, 19th and 20th instant.

POPULAR PRICES.

Saturday Next; "NEW MACISTE."

A Sensational Super-Serial.

KHADI COSSI SILK SOCKS AND CYCLING HOSE

Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

Order for less than 6 Pairs *cannot be executed.*

32 Brass & 30 Wooden Toys Rs. 5-0.

PADDY SILK MANF. CO., BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
Mar:	15.94+20
April	15.14+32
May	13 56+2·
June	13 42+29
July	13 22+27
Aug:	
Sept:	12.58+23

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 4th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent —	
Futures at New York May	Closed.
" " July	
" " Oct.	
Spot Cotton at New York	
" " Orleans	
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	
" " July	

New York, Mar. 7th:

	Bales:
Week's Exports to Japan	5 000
Stock of Cotton at U. S Ports	1 259 000
" at Interior Ports	1.455,000

New York, Mar: 19th:

Futures at New York May	24.30—35
" " Oct.	21.30—39

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 20.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fully Good Broach April-May was Rs. 488. Owing to the death of a Marwari broker, the forward market was entirely closed to-day.

For ready business the market was open at Colaba, and there was a moderate demand.

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 20TH MARCH 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	496
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	March	390
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	May	396
" " "	—	March	487
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	May	481
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	—	March Not quoted.	
Good M. G. Southerns	—	May-June	496

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	419	402	390	375	ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	405	357	385	370	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	448	425	410	"
M.G.Oomras Nos	471	460	445	410	"
M.G.Oomras Nos	—	440	425	410	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Mar. 1918.

Cotton	7,981 bales.
Wheat	9,412 Qrs.
Linseed	237 "

Bajra, etc.	1 023 "
Gingelly seed	151 "
Poppy seed	Nil
Groundnuts	330 "
Castor seed	57 "
Rice	23,948 "
Myrabolams	1,445 "
Cottonseed	3,666 "
Mowra seed	Nil
Gram	2,795 "
Jowar	3,157 "
Methi	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 20th—5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	72 0 0	10 12 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	73 0 0	10 12 0
" Karachi Bandra	73 0 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 14 0
" Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	12 14 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
" Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teaseed White 85-15	110 0 0	....
" Gujar 75-25	105 0 0	....
" Black	100 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50	95 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	....
Groundnuts	102 0 0	....
Barley	7 0 0	....
Mowraseed	....	....
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 4 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	2 3 0	
Linseed May	13 41 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 20th.

Rate per lb.

	Rs as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 8
Simplex No 10	0 15 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 14 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 20th:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5/16
Fcs Demand	196½
American Dollars	220
Hongkong "	211
Shanghai	310
Japan	147½
Singapore	184½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 140-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened weak, but improved and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2085, Swan 567½, Simplex 615, Shapurji 1181, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2035, Luxmi Cotton 1750, Kohinoor 1150, Currimbhoy 342½, Kastoorchand 1035, Finlay 460, Fazulbhoy 722½, David 582½, Crescent 220, Colaba 1540, Century 430, Bombay Cotton 585, Bombay Dyeing 1460, Bundi 33, Katni O. 267½, Katni Def. 1390, Tata New Def. 442½ p, Tata Old Def. 1100, Tata O. 237½, Shivrajpur 36½, Alcocks 915, Bombay-Burma 920, Bombay Tramway 537½, Bombay Steam 342½, Tata Hydro 1280.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2085, Swan 567½, Simplex 615, Shapurji 117½, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2030, Luxmi Cotton 1750, Kohinoor 1145, Currimbhoy 342½, Kastoorchand 1035, Finlay 462½, Fazulbhoy 720, David 575, Crescent 218½, Colaba 1540, Century 430, Bombay Cotton 590, Bombay Dyeing 1450, Bundi 33, Katni O. 267½, Katni Def. 1390, Tata New Def. 440, Tata Old Def. 1095, Tata O. 237½, Shivrajpur 36½, Alcocks 910, Bombay-Burma 920, Bombay Tramway 535, Bombay Steam 340, Tata Hydro 1280.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Although the market was not as active as yesterday, there was a fair volume of business reported in coal shares, which fully maintained their position, many stocks advancing a few points. Jute mill shares ruled steady for moderate business reported, but without any special feature of interest. Kamarhatty's fluctuated between Rs. 596 and 590. The miscellaneous and industrial section was not very well patronised, Clive-den Coke, however, found buyers at Rs. 16-8 and Assam Saws at Rs. 25-12. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur, Rs. 40; Bengal, Rs. 890; Bhalgora, Rs. 34-4; Burra Dhemo, Rs. 14-8; Burragarh, Rs. 6; Central Collieries, Rs. 11-6; Ghusick, Rs. 23-12; Gopalichuck, Rs. 13-12; Jainty Central, Rs. 25; Kalaphari, Rs. 24-8; Knardi, Rs. 25-4; Koodia, Rs. 11-4, New Beerboom, Rs. 65; New Manbhoom, Rs 40-4; Ondal, Rs. 47-4; Parasea, Rs. 7-4; Raneegunge. Rs. 68; Singaran A, Rs. 13-4; Singaran B, Rs. 12-12.

Jute:—Barnagore, Rs. 138; Budge-Budge, Rs. 504; Craig, Rs. 1-14 p, Forst Gloster, Rs. 626; Gouiepore (pref.) Rs. 102, Howrah, Rs. 33-12; Hooghly (pref.), Rs. 15-4; Kamarhatty, Rs. 590; Kinnison, Rs. 785 s-l. Lawrence, 507; Northbrook, 53; Soorah, 227: Standard, Rs. 496.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills, Rs. 25-12; Bank of Bengal, Rs. 1,140; Bengal Flour, Rs. 281; Beldanga Tannery, Rs. 13; British Burma Petroleum, Rs. 13-8; Britannia Brass, Rs. 10-8; Buxa Forest Eve Products, Rs. 14-8: Cawnpore Cotton (pref.) Rs. 99 x. d.; Crawford and Co., Rs. 11; Clivedon Coke. Rs. 16-8; Chemical Industries, Rs. 24-8; Kamardhubi Engineering, Rs. 54 x.d.,; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery, Rs. 23-4.

Tea:—Dhunseri, Rs. 1-4 p.; Rajnagar, Rs. 121; Rutema, Rs. 14-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 71-8 to 71-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 71-14 to 72.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 19.

The rice market opened slightly above Tuesday's price, but on the news of Mr. Gubbay's conference with the millers, the prices fell during the day, the difference compared with Tuesday's prices being Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. Closing prices were March Rs. 323, April Rs. 325, May Rs. 331, three months, Rs. 335. These were all sellers' prices, but buyers were not to be found. It is stated that Mr. Gubbay informed the millers that he did not intend to alter the control price and that all that could be expected from him was in the matter of freights. The latter concession did not prevent the drop in prices mentioned, which would probably have been greater but for this. Fresh licenses to export to Penang for April, May and June have been issued, totalling 28,000 tons as against 42,000 tons in January, February and March.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The Calcutta University Commission has now been dissolved. The final report was signed by the members yesterday and Dr. Sadler, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, secretary of the Commission, left for Delhi last night to present the report to the Viceroy.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Within the last week donations of over Rs. 35,000, have been received by the Sind National College. The latest of these includes a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the College hall and a general library and Rs. 10,000 for a workshop for industrial chemistry by Mr. Jamshed Mehta, the latter being intended to work as a commercial enterprise for the benefit of the College. Among the first products to be experimented within this department are the products of the dry distillation of wood, including aniline dyes and various acids and pharmaceutical products. Under the new principal, Mr. Earnest Woo the College affairs are being carried on in excellent order. The departments of agriculture, industrial, chemistry, and Modern languages will begin their work at the beginning of the new term in July next. The last of the departments mentioned will have Sindhi as the primary subject and English and Hindi literature as secondary subject and will lead to the B.A. degree of the National University. Thus the College now provides for Arts, Science, Agriculture and Commercial degrees.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

With a view to opening the eyes of the uninitiated, regarding the gravity of the situation, created by the Rowlatt Bills and the infallibility of passive resistance in forcing the legislature into remedying the manifest injustice done to the country which bled itself white in order to give a practical proof of its loyalty to the Crown, the Ahmedabad Branch of the Home Rule League, organised a deputation consisting of Mr. Mukhand Chunilal Bhagat, Dr. Hari Prasad, Mr. Keshav Prasad Desai, and Mr. Jadavji Zaverchand Gandhi to Naroda and Vallad, where the hearers were called upon to accept passive resistance and to co-operate in its working; seeing that Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha pledge was signed by distinguished and honoured members of all ranks, who could not be brushed aside as cranks with a passion for martyrdom.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd is due to arrive at Ahmedabad on the 27th instant, with the object of visualising famine conditions. The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to improve the occasion by presenting an address to his Excellency, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 500 has been set aside. It is hoped that Sir George Lloyd will set his face sternly against collecting arrears of land revenue in tracts exempted at present. A complaint was heard from Karamsad in the Kaira District, where the talati was busy collecting arrears of the last year's rental in pursuance (as he candidly confessed) of the instructions of higher authorities.

Lady Sulochna Chinubhai of Ahmedabad has donated Rs. 15,000 towards King George V. Hall now under construction as an adjunct to the Gujarat College. The Hall is designed to meet a long felt desideratum of the Ahmedabad public. It must be thrown open to all alike, be they Home Rulers or otherwise.

DON'T DRUG YOUR NERVES

IF THEY ARE WEAK TAKE PHOSPHATE WITH YOUR MEALS.

Some drugs lessen the sensitiveness of the nervous system so that the brain acts slowly, the nerves do not respond readily to the directions of the brain, and every function of the body is retarded. Others act as a lash to the nerves, so that the user is fired temporarily with feverish energy. Both are equally dangerous, for there is the inevitable reaction which leaves the sufferer far worse than before. Therefore, don't drug your nerves! Get to understand them and study their needs. Nerves give way because they are weak, and they become weak through lack of food and nourishment. The futility of thrashing a starved horse is obvious, and it is just as futile and just as foolish to lash weak, exhausted nerves by the administration of violent drugs. Nerves feed on phosphate, which they extract from digested food, and the fact that your nerves are weak proves they are not obtaining sufficient phosphate for their needs. You can remedy this serious fault by providing your nerves with phosphate in a readily assimilable form, the most suitable of all being the pure bitro-phosphate which most chemists stock in the form of 5-grain compressed tablets. Take one of these small tablets immediately after every meal and you will soon note a wonderful improvement in your health. Your nerves will become steady and strong, your brain will act quickly and clearly; your appetite will improve; you will sleep better, and wake up bright and refreshed, charged with an abundance of vital energy sufficient to carry you through the most strenuous day.

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must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for it.
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"NEW INDIA" APPEAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

MR. UPJOHN ON CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES.

In the suit Mrs. Annie Besant v. the Advocate-General and the Crown Prosecutor of Madras in the Privy Council before Viscount Haldane, Viscount Cave, Lord Phillimore, Sir John Edge, and Mr. Ameer Alli, the hearing of appeals by Mrs. Besant from two judgments of the High Court of Madras on questions under the Indian Press Act, was begun on Feb. 4.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., Mr. J. Roberton Christie, K.C., and Mr. W. Ingram were counsel for the appellant; Sir Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the respondents.

Mrs. Besant was the owner of a printing press in Madras, and she edited, printed, and published a newspaper called "New India." The newspaper had previously been known as the "Madras Standard," but Mrs. Besant altered the name soon after she acquired it in July, 1914. In December, 1914, in the terms of section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, she made a declaration of ownership at Madras Police Court, and, on her application, the magistrate dispensed with the deposit of security provided for in section 3 of the Indian Press Act. In May, 1916, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras served on her an order to deposit 2,000 rupees as security within 14 days. Mrs. Besant made the deposit under protest, and continued the publication of the newspaper. On August 25, 1916, the Governor of Madras in Council gave her notice that certain passages published in the newspaper were of the nature described in section 4 of the Indian Press Act; he declared the deposit forfeited, and he ordered the seizure of all copies of the newspaper.

Mrs. Besant petitioned the High Court for the cancellation of all these orders. The application was heard before a Bench, composed of Officiating Chief Justice Abdur Rahim and Justices Ayling ad Seshagiri Aiyar, and was dismissed. A further petition by Mrs. Besant to set aside the order made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in May, 1916, was also dismissed. From their judments Mrs. Besant now appealed.

The passages in the newspaper of which the Government complained were in 14 articles published between June 7 and August 17, 1916, and were considered to be such as to excite hatred contempt, or disaffection against the Government. Mrs. Besant disclaimed this interpretation, and submitted that her motives in writing the articles were loyal and patriotic. She contended that mere attacks and criticism on the conduct, motives, and actions of officials were not attempts to create hatred or contempt of the Government.

Mr. Upjohn, in opening the case, said that the appellant complained of the action of the authorities under section 3 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, which provided that every person who kept a printing press, and who was required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Act of 1867, should deposit with the magistrate before whom the declaration was made, security to such amount, not being less than 500 nor more than 2,000 rupees, as the magistrate might think fit to require:—"Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this subsection." By section 4 (1) it was provided that "wherever it appears to the local government that any printing press, in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3, is used for printing or publishing any newspaper, book, or document containing any words or visible representations or signs which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly,

Whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication, or otherwise—

(a) To incite to murder, or to any offence under the Explosives Substances Act, 1908, or to any of violence; or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier, or sailor in the Army or Navy from his allegiance or his duty;

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt his Majesty, or the Government established by law in British India . . . or any native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of his Majesty or any class or section of his Majesty's subjects in British India or to excite dissatisfaction towards his Majesty, or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief;

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security;

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order;

(f) to convey any threat of injury to a public servant. . . .

The Local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs, or visible representations which are in its opinion of the nature described above, declare the security . . wherever found to be forfeited to his Majesty.

Mrs. Besant bought out in July, 1914, the "Madras Standard." That newspaper had been established for half a century. She acquired also the printing press on which it was published, and on July 14, under the Act of 1867, she registered herself and made a declaration as proprietor. In August, 1914, the name was changed to "New India," and in December the place of business and the printing press premises were changed. Under the Act of 1867, when there was a change of place there was to be a declaration. On December 2, Mrs. Besant made the declaration, and the magistrate made an order under the priviso of section 3, dispensing with the security.

Lord Haldane.—The magistrate giving his reasons?

Mr. Upjohn.—Unfortunately, neither the orders nor the reasons are in evidence.

THE FORFEITED DEPOSIT.

Mr. Upjohn, continuing, said that the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras served an order on the appellant to deposit security of 2,000 rupees within 14 days. Mrs. Besant had no notice of any application as to the deposited security, and had no opportunity of attending when the order was made. On August 25, 1916, the Governor-in-Council gave notice to Mrs. Besant that certain passages published in the newspaper were of the nature described in section 4 (1) of the Indian Press Act, and made an order forfeiting the deposit and all issues of the newspaper. Mrs. Besant then presented a petition to the High Court, sitting as a special Court, praying that as the magistrate had dispensed with the order for security when the declaration was first made, he had exhausted his powers, and the order of May 22, was illegal and unauthorized, as he had no jurisdiction to impose the security on an old press, which had been in existence before 1910. Further, she submitted that no issue of "New India" contained any "words, signs, or visible representations" of the nature described in section 4 (1) or section 8 (2) of the Indian Press Act, and that the order of August 25 was illegal, as it purported to forfeit not a particular article or articles, but all issues of "New India," and also that no notice was served upon the appellant before the order, calling upon her to show cause why the security should not be forfeited. The petition claiming revision was presented to the High Court, the appellant founding her application on the jurisdiction of the Court to issue writs of *certiorari* to inferior Courts.

Lord Haldane asked whether these was any argument as to the power to issue writs of *certiorari*.

Sir Erle Richards said that he was going to argue, as a preliminary to the question of *certiorari*, that the order was perfectly good under the Press Act. The whole case was as to the order to give security, if he was right in his contention.

Lord Haldane.—You say that the Act gives power to the magistrate to repeal his own order?

Sir Erle Richards.—Yes. It does not really matter if I am right in that, because that ends the question.

Mr. Upjohn said that, beyond that, ther would be the question whether, if the magistrate was right in making the order, he was not bound to give notice. The function of the magistrate was judicial, or *quasi*-judicial and not merely magisterial.

Lord Phillimore said that there was given to the magistrate a dispensary power. It was very difficult for a lawyer, unless he was acquainted with ecclesiastical law, to grasp this matter of dispensation. He did not know that there was an instance of it in ordinary law. This deposit was a security, and the magistrate could dispense with it.

Mr. Upjohn, dealing with the issue of the order, said that it would be monstrous if a person could be put under restraint in the carrying on of a legitimate business without being allowed the opportunity of being heard before being put under such restraint. As to where the onus of proof lay whether an offence had been committed the Judges acquitted the appellant of any wilful attempt at disaffection.

The arguments were unfinished when their Lordships rose.

SECOND DAY'S HEARING.

On February 18, their Lordships resumed the hearing of these appeals by Mrs. Besant, the proprietor, eritor, and printer of "New India", from judgments of the High Court of Madras on issues under the Indian Press Act, 1916.

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., Mr. J. Roberton Christie, K.C. (of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. W. Ingram appeared for Mrs. Besant; Sir Erle Richards, K.C., Mr. De Gruyther, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown for the Madras Government.

Mr. Upjohn, resuming his argument, contended that section 22 of the Indian Press Act had no application to proceedings before a magistrate.

Lord Haldane.—Is there provision for application to the High Court except under section 22?

Mr. Upjohn said that there was none. The act of the magistrate was a great interference with the liberty of the subject. The liberty of the subject was to establish a printing press and carry it on subject to the ordinary penalties of the law. The construction of the statute ought to be in favour of the subject and not in favour of the Government on the question whether as a condition of carrying on a perfectly legal business the applicant should deposit 500 rupees. As to the proviso, the magistrate had to deal with the application not according to his own will, but according to justice. In this case the magistrate dispensed with the security. Having for special reasons dispensed with the security, he subsequently cancelled the order.

Lord Phillimore.—Your case is that the magistrate ought not to have done this without hearing Mrs. Besant?

Mr. Upjohn.—Yes.

Lord Phillimore.—The magistrate can cancel or vary the order fixing the amount of security, but he cannot, you say, cancel or vary the dispensation which he made at the beginning?

Mr. Upjohn said that that was so. The subsection itself drew a distinction between the subsection, which was the main enacting part, and the proviso.

The second appeal arose out of the petition to the High Court of Judicature for revision of the order by the Governor of Madras in Council declaring forfeited the 2,000 rupees security. Twenty articles from "New India" were specified as entitling the Governor to proceed to the forfeiture of the deposit. The question was whether these articles, however strongly expressed, were an attempt deliberately to excite to hatred, contempt, or disaffection.

Mr. Upjohn read the articles complained of. The first two were headed "Bureaucracy in Excelsis" with "Anglo-India v. New India" and "Injustice done to Mrs. Besant" as sub-titles. One of the sentences was:—

"New India" has been emphasizing the importance of the connexion of India with England. Does the imposition of security mean that the bureaucracy is opposed to this? Again, the popular daily has been enthusiastically struggling for Home Rule. Lord Hardinge has told us that it is a legitimate aspiration. The Congress says it is its goal. Is the benign Government against this optimistic and legitimate struggle?"

Counsel contended that these observations and criticisms did not tend to hatred or contempt of the Government.

The arguments were adjourned.

A BOOKMAKER DUPED.

ACCUSED GETS ONE YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay before Mr. Frank Oliver, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik, C.I.D., charged Prabhulal Amulaklal Vaishnow, a Hindu, with cheating Vithaldas Hirji, his master, a share-broker, who also was a bookmaker during the racing season, in respect of Rs. 22,000. Superintendent Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Pettigara of the C. I. D., prosecuted, while Mr. Bhatt, pleader, appeared for the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was the complainant's cashier, and his duties were to receive bets, give receipts for the money paid in, and to write out the names of the horses betted upon. On March 1, the accused prepared a receipt in the name of Dungersey Hemraj, a friend, for Rs. 40, and kept it with him. After the races had been run on that day he made out a false memo containing the names of six horses, who had already won, on the doubling system, and put it among other receipts which had been made before the races were run. The total winnings of these horses came to Rs. 22,000. The same night the accused went to the complaint's place to make up accounts and showing his master the particular memo. Dungersey Hemraj had earned Rs. 22,000 on the bettings. On the following morning the accused sent for Dungersey and told him what he had done for him and asked him to go to the complainant with the receipt for Rs. 40 and claim from him Rs. 22,000 on them. Dungersey did so and the complainant paid him the amount. Subsequently the complainant's suspicions were aroused as to the genuineness of the transaction and he reported the matter to Superintendant Pettigara, who sent for Dungersey, and the later told the whole story. The accused was arrested and on a search being made Rs. 19,250 were found in the accused's house, and Rs. 1,700 in that of Dungersey. The accused pleaded guilty to the charged and begged for mercy. Mr. Pettigara did not press for a severe sentence, as the accused had rendered assistance to the police in their investigations. The Magistrate said that while taking into consideration the fact that the police did not press for a heavy sentence he could not overlook the fact that the accused had cheated his master in respect of a very large amount. He sentenced the accused to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

A BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

46 LBS. FOUND WITH A CARTMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Chandkhan charged one Radhalal Gordhan, a cartman with possessing 46 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 1,840, without any license.

It appears that on the 14th instant Customs Preventive Officer Mr. J. Goes searched the accused on suspicion while the latter was standing on the gangway of s.s. Duners and the opium was found in his possession.

Mr. Sarab B. Banaji, Barat-Law, who appeared for the accused, pleaded that the accused should be sentenced leniently as he was mere a tool in the hands of some men who were behind the scene.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COAL.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged one Pawsha Nagu with the theft of eight maunds of coal valued at Rs. 8.

One Maneklal Keshavlal, a clerk to a coal merchant, deposed that on the 8th instant he made the accused sit at the shop while he was going out for his meal. On his return he found the accused absconding from the shop with 8 maunds of coal. On Wednesday in the evening another servant of the shop met the accused on the road and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following are further contributions to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,95,102-1-5; The Indian People's Famine Trust, Rupees 2,00,000; Seth Toolsidas Tejpal, Rs. 7,000; Messrs. The Comptoir Natonale d'Ecompte de Paris, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Bennet Coleman and Co., Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Dinshawji Bikhaji Khan and Co., Ltd., Rs. 400; In memory of the late Mr. P. S. Pochaji, Rs. 270; Mr. N. F. Kanny, Rs. 200; Captain J. N. Cockepey, Rs. 100; Mr. Bicoji D. Tarapurwala, Rs. 100; Mr. Chimanram Anand, Rs. 100; Mr. C. Dorabji Panday, Rs. 100; Subscriptions under Rs. 100, Rs. 580; Total Rupees 7,05,952-1-5; Less received from the Cricket Carnival, Rs. 2,218-6-3; Grand Total, Rupees 7,03,733-11-2; Mr. Hansraj Thackersey Pragji 4 Bales of piece-goods.

2nd Donation.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 30,847-8-0; Subscriptions under Rs. 100, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 30,852-8-0.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

11 ATTACKS AND 6 DEATHS ON WEDNESDAY.

There were eleven attacks and six deaths from small-pox in Bombay on Wednesday. There were also three attacks and three deaths from cholera, and six attacks and two deaths from plague. The total mortality from all causes was 173, as compared with 147 of the corresponding day of 1918 and 93 of 1917.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 8th March 1919, is published for general information:—

Bombay City (a), 8; Broach District, 6; West Khandesh District, 2; Thana District, 3; Satara District, 18; Nasik District, 2; Ahmednagiri District, 9; Sholapur Town, 3; other places in Sholapur District, 1; Ratnagiri, 10; Belgaum District, 16; Dharwar District, 17; Bijapur District, 5; Karachi City, 2; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 9; other places in Kathiawar, 3. Total, 114.

MR. DINKAR PRASAD MANGAL PRASAD

Mr. Dinkar Prasad Mangal Prasad, who visited Bombay to collect funds for famine in Rajkot left on Tuesday night by the Gujarat Mail with Mrs. Vidyagavari Dinkarprasad. They were garlanded by their friends and admirers at the Colaba Station. Mr. Dinkar Prasad visited the Hindustan Soap Factory, at Walkeshwar and was entertained there by Messrs. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Maneklal V. Shah, the agents of the company. Mr. Dinkar Prasad is going to work for famine-stricken people and cattle in Rajkot for some months more.

IN THE BUREAUCRATIC INTEREST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not much surprised at the brazen nature of the Government's reply to an interpellation of the Hon. Mr. Belvi *re*. A Mamlatdar's resignation in the Bombay Council the other day. But I am sorry that your ever vigilant attention has not been drawn towards it as much and in as such a way as it really ought to have been. Hubli has a population of over 60,000 and owns a Municipality worth nearly two lakhs and a half. It was the councillorship of this Municipality that the Mamlatdar had been asked to resign and it was his resignation that gave rise to the above interpellation of Mr. Belvi. Mamlatdars of the Hubli taluka are also the ex-officio members of the Hubli Municipality from its very inception. Rao Saheb Kalkoti had held this post of ex-officio membership for over two years before Mr. Montford, Commissioner, D. D., could discover his incompetence to hold such a post with any benefit. The Government have admitted that the Mamlatdar resigned at the instance of the Collector upon "advice" from the Commissioner. That admission proves one clear fact that the Mamlatdar himself did not complain of the burden of these duties of the councillorship. He had no cause to complain. His duties were very simple. He held no responsible post in the Municipality. He was a simple councillor as his successor, the Assistant Collector is at present. So far as we know his duties as a councillor never clashed with those of his as a Mamlatdar. Nobody complained about him—not even the Municipality which is the only proper authority to pronounce any opinion in such matters. Nobody worried himself about the Mamlatdar or his work in the Municipality except the meddlesome Commissioner of this division and the ditto-scribe Collector of this district, who for some reasons of their own, wished to have a Sahib in his place. Questioned as to the circumstances under which the Mamlatdar resigned his membership, the Government have replied—"Public interest!" Public interest, indeed !-! I think they would have been more to the point if they had said Bureaucratic Interest. I, for one, am not intelligent enough to think of any "public interest" that could possibly have suffered from the Mamlatdar's retaining his seat in our Municipality. Questioned as to why the Assistant Collector was installed in his place, the Government have pleaded the inexperience of the poor Mamlatdar. Now it seems to me that this excuse of inexperience can hardly be the real excuse for forcing his resignation. It is not even a plausible one. It is absolutely incredible that a gentleman who can discharge the duties of the Mamlatdarship of such a big taluka as Hubli—and discharge them with distinction— should be found wanting in the discharge of his duties as a municipal councillor. Inexperience as a councillor must obviously imply, inexperience as a Mamlatdar also. And yet this very Mamlatdar was Rao Sahebbed last year and that too, while he was still at Hubli. Was it his inexperience that induced the Collector and the Commissioner to recommend him for this Rao Sahebship, Was it his inexperience, again, that warmed Mr. Montford, the Commissioner, to wire instant congratulations to the Mamlatdar when the Honours List was out? I suspect that the real cause of this Prussianism is quite a different one and the Government is deliberately withholding it from us.

Apart from the experience or inexperience of the Mamlatdar, the action of the officials in this matter raises, I think, an issue of a different and graver character. By the action of these officials the Government have now practically established that the ex-officio members in the Municipalities must always work with an eye towards their departmental heads. Is this going to be an accepted principle in our institutions henceforth?—Yours, etc.,

V. K.

Hubli, March 16.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

NURSE IN TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 19.

The dhoby's mark is said to have led to the detection of an alleged infanticide, in which Miss Catherine Highmoor of Trichinopoly, a probationary nurse in the Maternity Hospital is said to be involved. A couple of days ago, Chintadripet Police received information that the dead body of an infant, wrapped up in an apron and put in a pillow-case, was lying in the compound of Mr. S. D. Pears' bungalow in Egmore. Inquiries were started by the police, who suspected the nurse in question. Further investigation led to the recovery of many stained clothes in her room and the dhoby's mark thereon was similar to the one on the pillow case, which confirmed the suspicion of the police. The *post mortem* examination disclosed that the child was born alive and was suffocated to death. Miss Highmoor is still under treatment in the Maternity Hospital. She will be placed on her trial on the 24th instant.

SOME SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be very much obliged if you could find space in the columns of your valuable paper for the following few remarks.

Fancy bringing up a full rank for "4 days absent" when he had been in hospital three weeks. Ridiculous isn't it, to say the least? This case is by no means an isolated one. When will the M. A. (Catering) Department wake up to the fact that each N. C. O. and man really *does* pay 5 annas per day for messing? Could anyone kindly inform me as to how this is expended? Certainly not in food. We did see a few cheap salt and pepper boxes a couple of days ago (one cannot eat pepper boxes), but now they have disappeared. Perhaps on loan to the Castle, although a chum intimated to me to-day, that "the Coffee Shop now has pepper boxes". The lovely white table-cloth still remains with us, perhaps later on they will follow the pepper boxes. Yesterday, being Sunday, we had a puoca Sunday Dinner—Jippo and Bread, no potatoes or vegetables. To-day, well the Official Designation, I believe, is Sea Pie, the "spuds" were again most conspicuous by their absence. Incidentally did any of our gallant cooks lose a piece of sunlight—the crust tasted rather suspicious? Sh! Sometimes we get a banana for tea. The breakfast is so impossible to describe, that it is best left alone (as is often done). If it was only decent the Coffee Shop wouldn't do such a roaring trade.

But for God's sake don't close the Coffee Shop, or it will simply mean going to work pretty often with no breakfast at all. Right the wrong first, and then you may close down the Coffee Shop without being afraid of being called nasty names.

Sanitary.—The bath-houses are in a most disreputable state. Surely no Medical Officer can have visited them for months? The water supply is rather inadequate. Perhaps this accounts for so many N. C. Os. and men bathing after 10 p.m., by one-candle-power. It is certainly not because they prefer to bath after "Lights Out."

One word as regards *pay*. A man on full Proficiency and War, pay should now be getting Rs. 1-14-3 per day plus 6 annas per week (hair cutting and washing). In a 30 days month this amounts to Rs. 57. Take away Stoppages 30 days' messing at 5 annas, and 14 annas dhobie, leaves one with Rs. 46-12-0. Yet one would not think so in the M. A. D. How long has Rs. 35 per month been 1st Class Pay? Justice we know does not exist in the Army, but after all the pay is our own—when we get it. By the way why this compulsory stoppage of 14 annas per month for Dhobie? Does the number of N. C. Os. and men availing themselves of this great boon permit of a universal stoppage? It is different when men are with their respective units where this item is run under Company arrangements, but here the circumstances are vastly different. Cheer up boys, the next Regimental Pay Day is on the 1lth of next. Straight from the horse's nose. Thanking you in anticipation and wishing your valuable paper every success.—Yours, etc.

BLACK DIAMOND.

Poona, March 17.

MR. TILAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lok. Tilak is an apostle of Indian Nationalism. He has dedicated his whole life in the service of our Motherland. He has earned our love and esteem by his incomparable sufferings and self-sacrifice. In short he is the personification of India's rising manhood. The time has come when we must prove our gratitude and devotion towards him by raising the sum which he is urgently in need of. I believe, if our Leaders of Bombay are serious enough, it will not be long, before the required sum is rapidly subscribed. The business world of Bombay should come forward to take up this cause and discharge the life-long debt of gratitude. —Yours, etc.

APABHAI C. AMIN,

Girgaum, March 19.

SHORTAGE OF KEROSINE OIL IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One does not know where he is with the Government Press Note on this question. The Press Note tells us that if the names of the dealers are reported with evidence to the Controller. action will be taken to deal with their licenses. Well, I have been appointed on the Food-Committee, and have had experience of the Food Control, etc., until I found I looked more a fool than a Controller of Food Prices helping the Government and trying to relieve the poor.

What, on earth, avails the poor with such Press Notes? Would not the nearest policeman, if empowered to deal with the prices of food-stuffs, be more helpful to the consumer than these ridiculous Press Notes of Government?—Yours, etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

474, The Retreat, Mahim,
Bombay, March 19.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, March 20.*)

Mr. Ramprasad Maganlal Mehta, LL.B., Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Rewa Kantha.

Mr. Manilal Pragjibhai Desai, District Inspector of Land Records in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. Mervanji Ratanshah Parekh, Deputy Superintendent of Agency Police, Mahi Kantha, has been granted, with effect from the 13th January 1919, such privilege leave as may have been due to him on that date in combination with leave on medical certificate for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for the period intervening between the date of relief and the commencement of the Holi Holidays with permission to prefix it to those holidays

Mr. H. S. Needham, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. D G. Ommanney, pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. P. O'Brien, proceeding on leave.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr J. V. Cooke, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is extended by three months.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police, Fifth Grade, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India, an extension for six months of the furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate.

Mr E. L. Canty, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th March 1919 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Mahadev Anant Bhave, LL.M., Subordinate Judge Khed.

Mr. Jaswantrai Dalarai Rana, LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Junnar.

Mr. Dhirajlal Lalbhai Mehta, LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Baramati.

Mr. Dhanjibhai Dosabhai, LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Haveli and Vadraon.

Mr. Abdul Majidkhan, LL.B., Subordinate Judge, Talegaon and Saswad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Assistant Judge in Sind under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, held by Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. Chandulal Purshotam Trivedi, Aval Karkun in the Kacheri of the Mahalkari, Jhalod, in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

The following gentlemen are appointed members of the Cotton Contracts Board:—

Mr. G. Wilson, I.C.S., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Mr. G. Bovagia.
Mr. J. P. Curvetal.
Mr. C. W. DaBreul.
Mr. V. A. Granthaw.
Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai.

These gentlemen will, with the following gentlemen elected by the bodies below mentioned under action 3, sub-section (3), of the said Act, constitute the Board:—

Elected by the Clearing House.—Mr. Lachmandas Dega; Mr. Mulji Lachmadas; Mr. Anandilal Podar.

Elected by the Millowners' Association.—Mr. N. G. Hunt; Mr. Rahimtala Karimbhai.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay, is granted with effect from the date of relief such privilege leave as may be due in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The following appointments have been made during the absence of Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., on leave, or pending further orders:—

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S.

Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria to be Special Collector of Income Tax, Ahmedabad City.

Mr. Narbheram Manchharam Joshi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 5th May 1919

Mr. Petha, on return from leave, to be Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, and Mr. Sampson to be Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

The following gentlemen have been members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.; Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S.; Captain N. F. J. Wilson, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.I.M. and Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S.

Mr. Arthur Kirke Smith is appointed Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1919, vice Mr. J. C. G. Bowen resigned.

Professor Y. G. Nadeir, M S., Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 20th June 1919 or from the subsequent date of relief.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Professor Y. G. Nadeir, M S., Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College:—

Assistant Surgeon S. D Bharucha (*field*), L.M. & S., to act as Professor of Anatomy.

Mr J. M. Maneckshana, L M. & S., to act as Demonstrator in Anatomy

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., to be Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr. H. J. Gleeson, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, to Assistant Engineer (Provincial Service) with effect from the 1st January 1919.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 21.

We have to report a better market during the week with fair demand although railway bookings remain partially closed and with firm advices from Calcutta and Karachi prices for ready sugars have been advanced by four annas per cent. all round. Calcutta and Karachi markets are getting better and it is reported that sugar will be shipped to Europe from Calcutta. There is no news from Java as the telegraphic lines are not working and no telegrams have been received since last week. London market is strong with upward tendency.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. D. Rs. 21-12-0 to 22-0-0 equal to 29/4 F. B. H. Stocks 60,000 Bags.

Brown Rs. 20-3-0 equal to 26/6 F.B H. Stocks 2 000 Bags.

Soft Rs. 22-8-0 to 24-0-0 equal to 31/- F. B. H Stocks 8 000 Bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 21-0-0 to 21-12-0 F. B. H. Stocks 200 000 Bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 20-0-0 to 20-8-0 F B. H. Stocks 5 000 Bags.

Under the presidentship of Mr. C. F. Blathwayth, Collector of Broach, the prize distribution gathering of the Municipal High School, Ankleshwar, took place in the Municipal Hall, on last Saturday.

BRITAIN SUPREMACY IN AIR.

SIR J. SEELY ON HER WONDERFUL WAR RECORD.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 20.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Seely, introducing the Air Force estimates amounting to sixty-six and a half million sterling for a personnel of 150,000, mentioned that at the armistice we had two hundred air squadrons compared with six before the war and were able to build four thousand aeroplanes monthly compared with a small output before the war. He paid a tribute to the pilots and observers who had made Britain mistress of the air. The war record of the Air Force would shortly be published and would be a wonderful revelation. Nearly eight thousand enemy aeroplanes had been shot down during the war, while 2,800 British machines were lost.

It was intended to keep 102 air squadrons for defence, but we should rely less on numbers than on remaining in the forefront of aerial development.

AERIAL MAIL AND CIVILIAN FLYING.

The possibilities of carrying mails from Cairo to India were extremely favourable. The Postmaster-General was enthusiastic in the matter and would cooperate in every way. Mr. Churchill proposed to concentrate the efforts of the Air Ministry on this route first.

Sir John Seely pointed out that much more than three millions mentioned in the estimates would be available for civil aviation; the whole resources of the Royal Air Force consistent with the performance of their military duties were at the service of civilian flying. Sir John Seely emphasised that we were already far before any other country in the preparations for civilian flying. He hoped that the principle of the draft international aerial convention, to which the Dominions and India had already agreed, would shortly be accepted by the Allies. If so, there was little doubt that other nations would join.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH AEROPLANES.

Sir John Seely mentioned that after experimenting for years we now had a wireless telephone by which the aeroplane could not only send messages to another aeroplane, but could receive answers. This latter had hitherto been impossible. The whole route from Africa to India had been surveyed and the route from Cape to Cairo was being surveyed. He mentioned that we were now able to direct aeroplanes by wireless from the ground.

NEW GIANT PLANES.

He also mentioned that an enormous seaplane carrying 13,000 pounds and travelling at a hundred miles an hour had been made and had carried out a flight, and that an even larger aeroplane carrying 20,000 pounds was being constructed. A still larger aeroplane was planned and a novel machine, which if it succeeded would attain speeds hitherto undreamed of, was being constructed.

Sir John Seely emphasised the immense possibilities of airships and flying boats on the great navigable rivers such as the Nile. He was confident that we should maintain our position in aerial development. (Cheers).

C.-IN-C. OF BRITISH ARMY.

LIKELY APPOINTMENT OF SIR D. HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 20.

It is suggested that the old office of the Commander-in-Chief of the British army may be revived and Field-Marshal Haig appointed to the post. General Plumer is mentioned for a high command. The papers pay a warm tribute to Field-Marshal Haig on taking a well-earned rest and dwell on his efforts to improve the conditions of service for junior officers. It is suggested that he now feels freer to carry out reforms and a congenial task awaits him in building up a new army on a voluntary basis.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN ARMY COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 20.

The report that Sir William Robertson is about to succeed Sir D. Haig is authoritatively described at any rate premature, but it is understood that important changes in the commands are pending.

PROMINENT EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS DEPORTED

INCLUDING TWO EX-MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 20.

Four prominent Egyptian nationalists, including two ex-ministers, are being deported to Malta, on a charge of conducting pro-British agitation.

RELIEF OF STARVING EUROPE.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S OPERATIONS

MR. HOOVER ON THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., March 20.

PARIS.—On behalf of the Associated Governments Mr. Hoover has issued a statement that by the end of February the inter-Allied relief commission had organised and delivered 746,000 tons of food to the various European ports for relief of distressed peoples. Over half of this had gone to Rotterdam. Moreover, 228,000 tons were now on water en route to similar destinations. The British, French and Italians had already supplied 24,000 tons of grain to Vienna, while the total expenditure by the American Government in this relief work hitherto was over fifty-one millions sterling monthly.

"THERE IS PLENTY OF FOOD IN THE WORLD."

Foodstuffs were now arriving regularly in increasing amounts in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Belgium, Finland Turkey, Montenegro and Austria-Hungary. Mr. Hoover claims that the operations for relief are as effective as can be expected in view of the shipping difficulties and economic and political chaos, which had to be surmounted.

There is plenty of food in the world as a whole, but the Allies must endeavour to help these European peoples to resume productive work, as their salvation depends upon that, because without self-help the problem is beyond the financial abilities of the Associated Governments.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 20.

A telegram from Brussels dated yesterday says that Admiral Wemyss has arrived. There will be no discussion at the meeting with the German delegates relative to shipping, at which Admiral Wemyss alone will speak.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., March 20.

BALE.—The "Frankfurt Gazette's" Weimar correspondent learns from an authoritative source that the German delegation to the Peace Conference will consist of Brockdorff-Rantzau, President, Dr. David, Minister without portfolio, Giosberts, Minister of Posts, the Hamburg merchant Max Warburg, Professor Schueking and Adolf Mueller, the German Minister to Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., March 20.

A communiqué from Paris says the Labour legislation commission is recommending the Peace Conferene that the International Labour Conference meet in Washington in October.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., March 20.

PARIS.—President Wilson arrived at noon to-day and was received by President Poincare.

A telegram from Brest dated the 13th says in spite of bad weather and late hour a large crowd awaited the arrival of President Wilson. French officials headed by the Minister, M. Leygues, went on board the George Washington in the roads and welcomed the President. All landed in a tug after listening to an address by the Mayor. The President inspected the guard of honour and then entrained for Paris at eleven.

INTER-IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 20.

The Postmaster-General announces that the War Cabinet has appointed a telegraph communications board, with Lord Mildner as chairman to deal with inter-Imperial communications, including wireless telegraphy.

BRITISH RAILWAY TROUBLE

MEN'S DELEGATES REJECT COMPANIES' PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., March 20.

A meeting of railwaymen's delegates held in London for the purpose of considering the railway companies' offers rejected the proposals, also the principles on which the proposals are based and refused to compromise on the national programme. The meeting instructed the executive to inform Government accordingly.

THE PUBLIC AND THE BLACK BILLS.

WHAT ARE THE MODERATES GOING TO DO?

MR. BANERJEA'S PROMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If any example were needed to demonstrate the fact that in every country in the world there would always be a microscopic section of the people known as anarchists, we have simply to turn to that democratic country France and see how in the midst of victory the anarchists there made a dastardly attempt on the life of the popular French Premier. Russia, Germany, and even England have their own anarchists, and in short, so long as Governments are unable to please all and sundry, so long as minds differ and human nature is what it is, so long as there are ill-balanced and immature idealists and firebrands, it is impossible for any country to be completely free from the existence of anarchists, however stringent the laws may be. The existence of anarchists however small their number be, in all the countries, being recognised, it is also an open fact that no Government, except our own, has, in the garb of up-rooting anarchism, ever dared and thought it wise to put the liberties of a whole loyal population in jeopardy, by forging such unlawful laws known as the Bl... Bills.

One of the Black Bills is already converted into the Blackest Act, and the most elementary rights of Indians survive simply by the sufferance of the Executive. The Black Act, No. 1 is a settled fact and the question uppermost in the minds of all is, what should we as self-respecting citizens now do? The progressive party has, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, made its choice and has placed before the Country the ideal of Satyagraha as the only line of least resistance for people to practise in order to get this settled fact unsettled.

The leaders of the Moderate camp have strongly deprecated the passive resistance movement. Well, so far so good, but will the Moderate leaders suggest any alternative course and inform the public as to what line of action are they going to adopt and how are they going to conduct their campaign of opposition to the Acts to the last? Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, as President of All-India Moderates' Conference said that the creed of his party is "co-operation with the Government wherever practicable and opposition to its policy and measures when the supreme interests of the Motherland require it." Mr. Banerjea further said "let the occasion arise and let me assure you and all else whom it may concern that we of the Moderate party, and I am permitted to speak in their name and on their behalf, are prepared to repeat the same Chapter in our National History", as was done at the time of the Partition of Bengal.

The occasion has arisen and the time for testing the assurance, has arrived and the people are anxious to know what alternative course to passive resistance the Moderates desire us to follow.—Yours, etc.

A MODERATE.

JUSTIFIED BY "COUNTLESS WRONGS,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The psychology of the Moderate Leaders of the Imperial Legislative Council is really unfathomable. On the one hand we find one and all of them condemning the Rowlatt Bills, as the most dangerous bills that could be passed into law, saying publicly that all talk of reform would be positive sham if reform come after such a piece of legislation; on the other sending out a big manifesto to the effect that they begged to dissociate themselves from the movement started by Mr. Gandhi as it would imperil the Reform Scheme. Indeed if the Black Bills are what leaders like Messrs. Banerjea, Shastri, Wacha and Sapru described them to be in the Imperial Council, then certainly any and every constitutional means must be not obvious way of protesting by public meetings and press having proved to be futile, there was no other course but resort to passive resistance. Now instead of signing the pledge themselves, instead of whole-heartedly supporting the movement, these leaders have done a great disservice to their motherland by dissociating themselves from it and then getting a compliment from Sir William Vincent in the Imperial Council. To say that the reform scheme will be a sham if put into effect after passing such a Bill, and then to repeat that no agitation like passive resistance is necessary because the Reform Scheme will be in peril are two self-contradictory statements. All India would be very thankful to these leaders if they retrieved their blunder by never doing anything by thought, word or deed to impede the religious bannor of passive resistance unfurled by Mahatma Gandhi.

Only a couple of years ago these same hoary leaders of ours condemned in the strongest possible terms the treatment meted out to Indians by the South African Union, and hailed Mr. Gandhi as the hero of the day, as a martyr in a just cause. If passive resistance was a noble movement in South Africa, it is more so here. Are we being treated in a better way than the Indians in South Africa? Indeed the wrongs under which we are suffering are countless; Passive Resistance to acts like Press Act, etc., would have been justified a decade ago; more so is it justifiable now when unheard-of laws, unfit to be passed even in a country like Ireland which is seething with sedition have been rushed through the Council against the unanimous protests of the people of the country, irrespective of caste, colour or creed. I say that if passive resistance is not justifiable under such intolerable circumstances, it is not justifiable under any circumstances at all.—Yours, etc.

BANDE MATERAM.
Beginner.

THE NEED FOR DISCIPLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lack of military training to the Indians for the last two generations has developed in us, young and old, a want of discipline. We have so far been accustomed to protest against unjust measures through public meetings and representatives in Councils. The result has been what it is. The bureaucrats know that these fellows agitate for a little while and then quietly submit.

Now that "Satyagraha" has been proclaimed by Mahatma Gandhi as the only remedy left to us as a mark of protest we should follow it up in the way becoming true Indians. Once you accept him as a General in the movement let all follow his commands just as all from Colonels down to privates follow the order of a General in battle. Instead of making an exhibition as usual of our orthodox ways of doing work through committees, we should implicitly follow our leader Mahatma Gandhi.

Let every family offer an able-bodied person to sacrifice his or her life for the Motherland. Though India has lost 60 lacs of people in the last epidemic, the country has survived the shock, let therefore, all who have any particle of self-respect come forward *now* and leave an example to the next generation.—Yours, etc.

AVANTIKA GOKHALAY.

Girgaum,
18th March, 1919.

DEMOBILISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest some of the letters that have appeared from time to time in the columns of your valuable paper on the topic of burning interest—Demobilization.

If space allow I crave the favour of expressing my wee opinion on this subject.

Firstly, I fully endorse the opinions expressed by the majority of your correspondents in that the whole scheme is a piece of gigantic bluff, and will go even further to add, a barefaced swindle from beginning to end.

We have been gulled right and left by a party of smooth-faced wire-pulling puppets whose primary aim is their own smug security at the expense of the public, and whose thought of the international need and universal settlement of the men who have sacrificed everything during the past four and a half years comes second.

Oh Liberty, what comics are committed in thy name!! It is Job's comforter with a vengeance to read that in England and the nearer fronts over 2,000,000 men have been demobilized and are being dealt with as fast as they can be pushed through, while the men who form the garrisons on this out of way spot have apparently been calmly obliterated from the scheme altogether.

It is not our fault that we are stranded here at the cessation of hostilities but the fortune of war, in consequence, is it fair that we should suffer on acount of that?

We read the meteoric flashes of Mr. Churchill's in his speeches, who with his tongue in his cheek offers at periodical intervals soft pah for those who are ready to be gulled.

A brief retrospect of this admirable gentleman's past career will easily convince a sober thinking man that not much reliance can be placed on the hon. gentleman's word.

The Bolshevik menace is tending to become an universal menace. Are the Government trying to suppress this feeling amongst their own countrymen? Nay rather they are fanning the sparks until it threatens to burst into flame.

The men who have been in the army out here 2 and 3 years now that the war is over and their work is done are anxious to return to their long lost Utopia, Home and Civilian life. It must be remembered that we are not soldiers by profession only by necessity. Now the necessity exists no more. We are told that we can be kept if the occasion warrants until 1920. Let the Government be aware what restrictions they impose, it behoves them to use a little more diplomacy and tact.

The transport difficulty is not such a stumbling block as they would have us suppose. The hot season stunt I should think is obsolete also. I personally should not object whether it was hot or cold (and I think I voice the majority), if the purpose is achieved and that quickly—viz., Send us home.—Yours, etc.,

"STEADFAST."

Colaba, March 18th.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the question of demobilisation is being so much discussed may I as one affected request the courtesy of your columns to air a few grievances?

One of the worst scandals of this business is the keeping in the army of the older married men getting on for forty years of age.

Surely it is possible for the Government to get that class home as soon as possible, especially those who have certified pre-war employment to go back to.

Instead of which we have young men of 21 to 25 years of age going home as alleged "pivotal" men and "demobilisers"—mostly young unmarried men, who have neither experience nor responsibilities of any kind. It is puzzling how a man can be sent home as pivotal or as demobiliser now that about one and a half millions have already been demobilised at home.

Let the authorities take in hand the getting home of the married men over 37 years of age at least and they will be getting a class back to civil life who will be of some use to the community.

It has been decided by the Government that these men are not for the armies of occupation, so there is no object or excuse for keeping them on.

Most of these men have made big sacrifices financially and otherwise, so now that the war is over it is up to the Government to see that they get back to their families and employment without delay.—Yours, etc.,

SAPPER.

Poona.

"SCRAPS OF PAPER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One reads of the passing of the "Naval, Military and Air Force Bill" which empowers the passers of this Bill to hold men, at present serving, until April 1920, as the majority of the present army are serving under a duration of war agreement which provides for an additional six months after the cessation of hostilities, one wonders how the Government reconcile this with their outcry against Germany's "Cynical Disregard for Scraps of Paper."—Yours, etc.,

ROLL ON.

BERLIN FIGHTING.

1,200 SPARTACISTS UNDER ARREST.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS OCCUPY EAST END OF CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin, dated the 12th says, Government troops have occupied the east end of the city, including the suburb of Lichtenburg, after lively fighting. A considerable quantity of arms was captured. The losses among Government troops were not heavy. Cases of bestial cruelty by Spartacists are fully confirmed.

BALE.—A telegram from Berlin says, replying to a Spartacist request for peace, General Noske demanded unconditional surrender of all Spartacist arms. Berlin newspapers state that hitherto twelve hundred Spartacists have been arrested.

NOSKE DENOUNCES INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

FATE OF "PEOPLE'S MARINES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Mar. 20.

BALE.—In the National Assembly at Weimar General Noske, dealing with the insurrection in Berlin, denounced the newspapers "Freiheit" and "Rote Fahne" for inciting to murder and pillage and the Independent Socialists for supporting them. He affirmed that the hyenas of revolution began their intrigues before martial law had been proclaimed or a single detachment of troops had been ordered to march to Berlin.

He announced that the division of people's marines, which broke their agreement not to supply arms to civilians, no longer existed. (Cheers).

FLIGHT OF CITIZENS FROM BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 20.

The seriousness of the situation in Berlin is indicated by the accounts of processions of middle class fugitives with their belongings in waggons fleeing to safer districts. This is the first time that Berlin has seen such sights.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENT TO NATIONALISATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 20.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Weimar says in the debate in the National Assembly on the nationalisation bill, an amendment by the socialist Aur rejecting state obligation to indemnify expropriated owners was defeated by 165 votes to 135. The minority was composed entirely of socialists.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ASSAILANT CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., March 20.

A telegram from Paris says M. Clemenceau's assailant Cottin has been condemned to death.

COMPLEXITIES OF RUSSIAN SITUATION.

BOLSHEVIK POWER AT ITS ZENITH.

UNPLEASANT SITUATION AT ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Mar. 20.

Reuter learns that the situation at Odessa is very unpleasant. The Bolsheviks are carrying on an intense propaganda among Allied troops and General Gregorieff, Bolshevik commander, with three thousand troops is in touch with the Germans at Nicolaieff, who are too demoralised to resist them. Three thousand other Bolshevik troops are in the rear of Gregorieff at Dolinsk. These troops are apparently the advance guard of a large Bolshevik force at Alexandrija. Two Bolshevik armoured trains are shelling Kherson.

Reuter learns that authoritative circles are of opinion that the military and civil power of the Bolsheviks has reached the zenith and is already on the decline, owing to the exhaustion of supplies with which they feed their followers, coupled with the worthlessness of the paper money with which the followers are paid. The supply of arms and ammunition is also running low. Moreover, there is constant dissension between the soviets of Moscow and Petrograd. Railway communication is bad and strikes are frequent.

SUCCESSES OF BOLSHEVIK ARMS.

The latest official reports from Russia confirm the gloomy situation. On the southern front the Bolsheviks continue to force back the Don army. On the eastern front the Bolsheviks are also gaining ground against the Orenburg cossacks who are demoralised and short of ammunition. In Poland the Ukrainians and the Poles are still fighting. In the Baltic states a general offensive has been opened by the Germans and the Letts and is proceeding satisfactorily. They are advancing on Riga and Mitau.

FIGHTING ON ARCHANGEL FRONT.

BOLSHEVIKS' SEVERE LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., March 20.

Reuter is informed that continuous fighting has been proceeding on the Archangel front in the Vaga sector. The enemy attack was heavily defeated with severe losses. The chief object of attack was to secure a big food depot ten miles behind the front line. The enemy on the Murman coast has retired southward. Our patrols have advanced sixteen miles beyond Segeya.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

NEW YORK POLICE RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., March 20.

NEW YORK.—The police raided an East-side building, which is alleged to have been occupied by a Russian Peasant and Workers' Union and arrested 200 persons and seized a quantity of literature, including red books printed in Russian advocating the overthrow of the American Government.

WEST LEYTON BY-ELECTION.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 20.

The result of the West Leyton by-election:—

A. E. Newbourn, Liberal, 7,934.
J. F. Mason, Coalition unionist, 5,915.

The vacancy was due to the death of Colonel Wrightson.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. SARMA WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

It is understood that acting on pressing advice, Mr. B. N. Sarma has withdrawn his resignation of membership of the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Sarma is leaving for Madras to-night via Calcutta.

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha held on the 19th instant. The following resolutions were passed:—

"This Committee records its emphatic protest against the forcing of the Rowlatt Bill No. 2 through the Council on the sheer strength of the official majority in the teeth of the unanimous and strenuous opposition of the non-official Indian members. This Committee heartily congratulates the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma on his bold and appropriate conduct in promptly tendering his resignation as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Bill No. 2."

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY BILL.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S SUPPORT.

MR. HOGG ON GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 20.

Speaking on Sir James Meston's motion for consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Excess Profits Duties Bill, Mr. M. N. Hogg at the outset acknowledged the very generous terms in which the Finance Member was good enough to refer to the assistance he was able to give in the Select Committee. He wished to place before the Council just a few points which seemed to him of special notice. The first point, he said, was with regard to the duration of the Bill and in this connection he observed that the commercial public wished to have an assurance from Government that they had no intention of prolonging this duty. He welcomed the assurance of Government regarding the relief to be accorded in the case of securities and urged the abolition of the Super-tax. In any case he demanded an assurance that the whole matter would be taken into consideration next year.

SIR D. E. WACHA.

Sir Dinshah Wacha said when the Bill was first introduced a cry was raised in Bombay that it would ruin the city. He was glad to say that since then a great deal of misapprehension had been removed. In his opinion by imposing this Tax, practically speaking Government were protecting the general body of taxpayers. He hoped that when the Bill was again published and these proceedings made public, all panic and alarm into which the public were led by speculators and gamblers would disappear. He, however, appealed to Government that when the rules and regulations came to be framed they would take care to have them translated in the vernacular languages of Bombay and Calcutta, lest designing persons should misrepresent them and create misunderstandings. He hoped this would deal a death blow to the bogey that owing to this Bill capital would not come forward and he sincerely hoped and trusted the Finance Member would be able to raise the loan he wished to.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF TO-DAY'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

The agenda of the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on the 21st March include the presentation of two statements, one by Sir William Vincent giving a list of publications prescribed under the Indian Press Act 1910, and another by Sir Sankaran Nair on the influenza epidemic in the North-Western Frontier Province. Sir James Meston will present the Budget for 1919-1920.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

REDUCTION IN HOURS OF TRAINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

Replying to Mr. Ironside's criticism to the Defence Force Bill, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said, so far as he could understand the hon. member, he put forward the plea for a further reduction in the hours of training, and he represented in a very cogent language the degree of overwork those who were engaged in business in Calcutta were suffering from, and furthermore, he represented that the relief of men had not proceeded as rapidly as was anticipated. The Government of India, his Excellency said, were perfectly sympathetic with the observations of the hon. member and they put forward the following further reduction in the hours of work which they had put forward for the Indian Defence Force, and it was hoped they would meet the representations of the hon. members. They would propose in the first instance that all training, except musketry training, shall be voluntary for men over 41 years. In the next place it was fully known that sometimes men in the Indian Defence Force were required to take part in military work during the hot weather which imposed a very great strain on their powers and the Government were quite prepared to direct the General Officers Commanding that drills in hot weather should be exceptions and that they should be reserved solely for the members who happened to be residing in the hills during the period. He hoped this would meet the representations, but if the hon. member was not satisfied, he was quite prepared to discuss the matter further in his office with the hon. member.

INTERPELLATIONS. IN COUNCIL.

DELAY IN TRANSMISSION OF CABLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

At question time, to-day, Mr. Hogg asked:

1 (a) Have the Government received since the signing of the armistice with Germany any representations from the Chambers of Commerce or other commercial associations on the delay in the transmission of commercial and private cables between England and India?

(b) Have the Government issued during the same period any special instructions to all the Government officers, military and civil, who are entitled to send cables on the Government account, enjoining strict economy in the use of the cables in view of the present congestion?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the negative, will the Government consider the advisability of taking some such action?

(d) Have press cables been received in India during the same period relating to (1) the death of and inquest on an actress professionally known as Miss Billie Carleton, (2) the murder of Major Seton by Colonel Rutherford, and (3) other news, the dissemination of which is of little public importance?

(e) Have the Government communicated with the Secretary of State as to the possibility of taking steps to relieve the cable system from the transmission of unnecessary and unimportant press news until such time as a normal public service can be restored?

Sir Thomas Holland replied, the answer to the first two parts of the question is in the affirmative and the third part consequently does not arise. With regard to the last two parts of the question, press cables were received in India relating to (1) the death of and inquest on an actress professionally known as Miss Billie Carleton and (2) the murder of Major Seton and there may have been other instances in which news has been disseminated which may be thought of little public importance. It must be remembered, however, that the news is disseminated by a news agency which is in the best position to judge what is news of general public interest and that one of the principal tests of public interest is the amount of attention devoted to an incident in the public press. In the case of the two particular items referred to, the news agency was doubtless influenced by the fact that the incidents in question occupied numerous columns of the daily press in England. Much of the press is circular world press, copies of which are dropped in India in the course of transit to Australia and to other countries and this is arranged to avoid duplication of traffic. The Government have been in communication with the Secretary of State in regard to relieving the cable system generally, but they do not consider that any useful purposes would be served by asking the Secretary of State to curtail the press messages. The concurrence of the Governments of the other countries to such a step would have to be obtained. The amount of press traffic is very small compared with commercial telegrams and does not affect the delay appreciably.

REPATRIATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Mr. Hogg asked:—

(a) Have the Government seen a leaderette in the "Times of India" of 21st February under the heading "Interned aliens"?

(b) Are the Government prepared to allow the enemy subjects now interned in India to be released and remain at large in India and if so will the Government state their reasons for doing so;

(c) Is it a fact that two steamers have been requisitioned for the repatriation of German subjects from Shanghai?

(d) Do the Government propose similarly to requisition ships for the repatriation of the enemy subjects?

(e) Will the Government make a statement regarding the steps they propose to take for the repatriation of the interned enemy subjects?

Sir William Vincent replied:—

Part (a) the answer is in the affirmative;

Part (b) the policy to be followed in repatriating the enemy subjects now interned in India must obviously conform to the policy to be followed throughout the Empire as a whole, but as at present advised the intention of the Government of India is that all enemy subjects now interned in India should be repatriated, save in a few exceptional cases where such action would be impracticable or cruel;

Part (c) the Government of India have no knowledge on this point beyond what has been published in the newspapers;

Part (d) the intention of the Government of India is that the Allied or neutral shipping should not be used for repatriating the enemy subjects until the demands of the British and the Allied subjects on such shipping have been completely satisfied;

Part (e) the non—Turk prisoners of war domiciled in the occupied territories in Mesopotamia are now being repatriated to Mesopotamia. German and Austrian civilian prisoners of war interned in India will be repatriated as soon as possible subject to the considerations as regards shipping mentioned in the answer to part (d) above. All other prisoners of war will probably remain interned until peace is signed and will then be repatriated as soon as shipping is avialable.

ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir Thomas Holland replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question *re.* the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa, said:—

(a) In a letter dated 24th February addressed by name to Sir George Barnes, Mr. Gandhi forwarded a copy of a cable received by him from Johannesburg. I wrote to him myself on the 1st March to let him know that the Government were cabling to the Secretary of State and on the same day his cable was repeated with the request that the Government might be supplied with full information. At the same time the Chairman of the British Indian Association at Johannesburg was informed of the action which the Government had taken;

(b) Until further information is received, the Government are not in a position to consider whether the circumstances require the despatch of a mission to South Africa such as is proposed by Mr. Gandhi.

NATIONAL UNION CONGRATULATES MR. SARMA.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, Joint Hon. Secretary, Bombay National Union has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma:—

"Bombay National Union offers congratulations on your promptly withholding co-operation from Government that passed Rowlatt Bill against unanimous non-official opposition. Union wishes your good example will be followed by members not only of Imperial but of Provincial and Municipal Councils also."

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha the total number of signatories to the Satyagraha Pledge stands at 927 out of whom 443 are from Bombay and 484 from mofussil. Karachi names numbering 111 are not included in our list.

BOMBAY.

Gopal G. Shroff.
Gandalal Parshottam.
Bhanji Dwarkadas.
Jethamal Madhavji.
Jamnadas Jethabhai Sampant.
Balubhai Meghaji Gandhi.
Girdhardas K. Udesi.
Thakkar Laxmidas Gokaldas Ved.
Narandas Sunderji
Govind Gopal Shinde.
Ambalal Dhorabhai.
Ramanikray Revashankar.
Vekunthram Jayshankar Yajnik.
Pandurang Dhanji.
Ratilal Karsondas.
Jamnadas Kalidas.
C. M. Mehta.
Sha Jamnadas Ramji.
Hirji Thakkarsi.
Gulabdas Gandabhai.
Narandas Tribhubandas.
Hakimuddin Mahamed Ali.
Fazli Abas Usaf Alli.
Bhat Parshottam Vidyaram.
Parmanand Jagmohandas Jarivala
Patel Jivaraj Kalidas.
Soni Mohanlal Kalidas.
Umiashankar Jogashwar Raval.
Chhaganlal Devshankar Upadhya.
Jagannath Manilal Dave.
Mahashankar Harjivan.
Khimji Lalji.
Tulshidas Hirji Sampat.
Keshavlal Daji Modi.
Ramji Bechardas.
Ratilal Vithaldas.
Bhavanrao Arvindrao.
Taralal Mohanlal
Laxmidas Harjivan.
Amritlal Popatlal.
Sha Maniklal Jetha.
Chintamani B. Phanse.
Dalal Chhaganlal Nathubhai.
V. B. Kirtikar.
Haribhai Nathabhai.

KARACHI.

Chandumal R. A.
Roopchand Tejmal
Girdhardas Lokumal.
Gidhan Mahraj.
Isardas L. P
Jethanand Premji Mahraj.
Jethanand T. Bhatia.
Hasanand H. P.
Pitambardas N. Vasu.
Hassaram Th. I.
Shewaram D.
Prof. M. Barthi.
Sobraj A. Ch.
Changoocna.
Changoocna.
Rochal Kundandas.
Kisandas Baloosing.
Nihalchand Kundmal.
Dipchand Thanwerdas.
Laxmichand Laherchand.
Maniklal Kripashankar Vyas.
Madhavji Sunderji Ganatra.
Bhagwandas.
Menalal Marwari.
Nagarmal Tulsiram.
Sunderji Dayabhai.

SUNAR, TALUKA BORSAD (DISTRICT KAIRA).

Vallavbhai Govindbhai.
Bhikabhai Tulsibhai.
Rambhai Laxmidas.
Ishwarbhai Dwarkadas.
Vallavbhai Bhagwan.
Dharamdas Dwarkadas.
Kalidas Girdharbhai.
Bhikabhai Somabhai.
Vagjibhai Pravagbhai.
Naranbhai Vallavbhai.
Haribhai Jhaverbhai.
Fakirbhai Jethabhai.
Chhaganbhai Sivabhai.
Muljibhai Fulabhai.
Ambalal Vallabhbhai.
Shivabhai Mathurbhai.
Kalidas Bhulabhai.
Vaghjibhai Bhulabhai.
Jhaverbhai Tulsibhai.
Fulabhai Hathibhai.
Marghabhai Chhagabhai.
Rhulabhai Ajubhai.
Vaghjibhai Dwarkadas.
Pandya Bhavanishankar Bhikabhai.
Gordhan Motibhai.
Ranchhodbhai Dwarkadas.
Revabhai Ghelabhai.
Somabhai Bhikabhai.
Umedbhai Nanabhai.
Shivabhai Vallabhbhai.
Lallubhai Ashabhai.
Vallabhbhai Dajibhai.
Dhorabhai Sanabhai.
Vallabhbhai Ghelabhai.
Ishwarbhai Trikambhai.
Parbhudas Somabhai.
Somabhai Asabhai.
Khodabhai Dadabhai.
Bhailalbhai Vallabhbhai.
Chotabhai Bhulabhai.
Harishankar Bapuji.
Maganbhai Bhailalbhai.
Purshottam Fakeerbhai.
Sheevabhai Javerbhai.
Dhorabhai Jesangbhai.
Ranchodbhai Motibhai.
Govardhanbhai Prabhuram.
Jevabhai Kububhai Patel.
Chotabhai Ranchodbhai Patel.
Maganbhai Parsottamdas Patel
Ambalal Lallubhai Pateedar.
Heerabhai Kalidas Pateedar.
Motibhai Nanabhai Pateedar.
Lallubhai Bhavaneedas Pateedar.
Keebhai Javerbhai.
Fulabhai Naranbhai.

KARAMSAD, T. ANAND.

Pateedar Shankarbhai Somajibhai.
Pateedar Narsinhbhai Govindbhai.
Pateedar Parsottam Seevabhai.
Pateedar Ambalal Becharbhai.
Govardhandas V. Patel.
Parsottam Trikambhai.
Rambhai Sheevabhai.
Pateedar Lallubhai Mangalbhai.
Jeevabhai Dajibhai.
Dayabhai Rambhai Patel.
Fakeerbhai Shankarbhai.
Chaturbhai Trikambhai.
Pateedar Sheevabhai Nagarbhai.
Pateedar Bhailalbhai Jetha.
Bhailal Sheevabhai.
Somabhai Bajibhai.
Revabhai Mundas.
Sheevabhai Jeevabhai.
Pateedar Becharbhai Chaturbhai.
Maganbhai M. Patel.
Pateedar Haribhai Shankarbhai.
Pateedar Vagjibhai Desaibhai.
Pateedar Ishvarbhai Lalaji.
Pateedar Manibhai Chaturbhai.
Pateedar Rambhai Gokalbhai.
Pateedar Shankarbhai Revabhai.
Pateedar Jethabhai Keesibhai.
Pateedar Jethabhai Shankarbhai.
Pateedar Lakhabhai Shankarbhai.
Pateedar Narsinhbhai Javerbhai.
Veribhai Fulabhai.
Pateedar Chotabhai Galabhai.
Pateedar Rambhai Khusalbhai.
Talsheebhai Dwarkadas.
Umedbhai Sheevabhai.
Govindbhai Raghabhai.
Chotabhai Matibhai Patel.
Pateedar Desai Dungar.
Motibhai Nathabhai.
Haribhai Vallabhbhai.
Pateedar Motibhai Nathabhai.
Pateedar Lallubhai Kuverdas.
Pateedar Somabhai Javerbhai.
Sutar Chagan Kisor.
Pateedar Rambhai Naranbhai.
Pateedar Bhailal Mangal.
Pateedar Motibhai Kisorbhai.
Pateedar Jeevabhai Desaibhai.
Pateedar Muljibhai Talvabhai.
Chaganbhai Veribhai.
Mangalbhai Revabhai.
Pateedar Ishwarbhai Haribhai.
Pateedar Ishwarbhai Narseebhai.
Pateedar Haribhai Talsibhai.
Pateedar Chotabhai Desaibhai.
Pateedar Manibhai Rambhai.
Pateedar Dahyabhai Chaturbhai.
Pateedar Somabhai Muljibhai.
Pateedar Javerbhai Chalabhai.
Pateedar Master Khodabhai Bhikhabhai.
Ranchodbhai Umedbhai.
Rambhai Motibhai.
Govindbhai Lallubhai.
Motibhai Desaibhai.
Ishwarbhai Muljibhai.
Talsibhai Revabhai.
Sheevabhai Mathurbhai.
Nanabhai Ranchodbhai.
Motibhai Raghabhai.
Bhailalbhai Desaibhai.
Maganlalbhai Gokalbhai.
Asabhai Lallubhai.
Manibhai Sheevabhai.
Bavaji Kasebhai.
Bavaji Mathurbhai.
Motibhai Veribhai.
Naranbhai Vagjibhai.
Naranbhai Shankarbhai.

CHAKLASI, T. NADIAD.

Pateedar Gokal Mathur.

G. I. P. RAILWAY AND CATTLE TRANSPORT.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATION.

The following letter has been addressed to the Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. Ry., by Mr. C. P. Nanavati, Secretary of the Humanitarian League:—

Sir,—I. on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League, most regretfully call your attention to the grievous complaint our League have received from the Chairman of the Cattle Relief Committee, Lanowla, extract of which I quote below for your satisfaction:—

"From five waggon loads of cattle consigned to Coorla from upcountry it was found that all the waggons were over-crowded; each containing 25 heads of cattle instead of 16 the sanctioned capacity thereof. Waggon No. 25840 was opened and three heads of cattle including two dead and one on the point of death were taken out here and the waggons proceeded on, towards the destination, in the same state." He says that he further found that "more cattle would succumb to death sooner or later before they reach their destination, if no arrangement is made to bring down the number of cattle within the sanctioned capacity and for proper feeding, watering and rest while on their way to Coorla."

He further adds the following information to facilitate investigation:

Wagon No.	Booked from	to	Date.
25840	Baroli	Coorla	28-1.19
23912	Baroli	Coorla	28-1.19.
25152	Baroli	Coorla	28 1.19.
25820	Sholapur	Coorla	29-1.19.
24352	Sholapur	Coorla	29-1.19.

In view of the above fact it is the painful duty of our League to exert every nerve in any direction to soothe the sufferings of the poor dumb animals appealing to your good sense of justice for doing the needful in the matter at an early date.

(Continued from column 6.)

in the fact that it opens with the crowning blessing of peace restored and we look forward to the future with perhaps a greater degree of confidence than we did a year ago, because we are better able to think that at least there is a growing belief in the entity, the important and the usefulness of our community and that to us also may be conceded some small share of that Self-Determination which is being widely preached as the new gospel of the world.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

During the coming year it will be our duty to take into serious consideration the future of the Indian Defence Force. There is no doubt in my own mind that in some form or other it will require to be continued, but there is, I think, room for question whether with its avowed object stated as reinforcement of the police on occasions of and only for the duration of emergency it should remain a purely military force and would not with greater advantage be placed under the control of a civil committee with a preponderance of commercial members, they being very definitely concerned with the question involved. It is clear that its form of training must remain military, but it is by no means so clear that its constitution should be military or that it should be in any sense an unit of the Army.

RETURN FOR STATE SERVICE.

We shall be entitled further to have the question raised and settled as to what if any remuneration or concession this community is entitled to, if upon their small body alone is laid this entirely new burden of State Service. I am myself of the view that anyone who can produce a certificate of his having completed in the previous year the measure of military training that may be called for by the new law, should be entitled to claim exemption from Income-Tax upon a certain agreed figure. If the average earned income be taken of the men in the Indian Defence Force and the value calculated of the time they or in the alternative their employers are asked to surrender, it will be found to average very much more than the Incomme-Tax payable by the same individuals at present. The earning power of a man drawing Rs. 300 a month is ten rupees a day; the time he is asked to surrender, is at a low computation 31 days in a year or Rs. 210, while his Income-Tax is Rs. 112-8-0.

These are the problems that face us in the present and in the near future and we shall be able to meet them with confidence if we feel assured that the interests of our countrymen are common all over India and held together by a pommon bond of mutual self-help.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Chairman's address being over a committee consisting of the following members were formed for conducting the business of the Association for the current year.

Members:—Messrs. W. A. Haig Brown (Chairman), L. H. Savile (Vice-Chairman), H. E. Bryning, D. B. Binning, H. T. Gorrie, A. W. S. Wise and F. Stones.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF CADET CORPS.

Mr. P. W. Wilson then proposed that the Government should be approached for re-establishing the Cadet Corps, while Mr. R. S. Spence said that he understood that a scheme was being introduced from the first of April for re-establishing the said Corps.

FUTURE OF I. D. F.

ITS CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED.

INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION TO MEMBERS SUGGESTED.

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the European Association was held yesterday at the Nurses' Recreation Club rooms of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne presiding. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—

Gentlemen,—To begin with, I intended to say "Ladies and gentlemen", but since no ladies are present, I have only to say "Gentlemen",—Our earnest hope is, however, that those ladies who have a stake and interest in the country equal with our own, will be willing in large numbers to lend their valued aid to the cause we have at heart. I do not propose to inflict on you this evening any lengthy oration, for I may remind you that a meeting of this branch of the Association and a meeting of some importance was held in October last to deal with the leading question then prominently before us all, as to what position the European was in future to hold in India.

Since that date Lord Southborough's commission has taken evidence on the spot and sailed for England with the object of laying that evidence before the Houses of Parliament and we can for the present await the issue. I would, however, remind you that the Montagu-Chelmsford report laid against this community the definite charge of political indifference which I suppose meant that there had not been a sufficiency of outspoken criticism of the wisdom that followed in a continuous stream from the city which is set on a hill and must not be chid and in consequence of this apathy we were threatened with dismissal to a sort of political Coventry with the privilege we had despised relegated into the hands of possibly less executive, but certainly more talkative persons. The Council of the European Association aims at the removal of that reproach and has for its main object the duty of setting before the Government the views of Europeans throughout India, carefully collected through its various branches and then with equal care sifted and centralised upon every subject which concerns the welfare of the country as a whole.

HOUSING SCHEME.

The Committee of the local Branch meets fortnightly and takes cognisance of all local matters affecting the community. During the past year we have been unable to make any marked progress with our scheme for the housing of Europeans, although that matter engages our constant thoughts, for we have been obliged to await a reply to an enquiry put through the local Government as to the measure of financial support that will be accorded to our proposed scheme and that reply has only just reached us and raises certain further issues, which we have not yet had time to consider fully.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

We have called the attention of the local Government to the faulty drafting of the Municipal Act, which has allowed the vote, which was clearly intended for the householder, to slip into the hands of the house-owner and asked for revision and amendment of the Act, which is now actually in progress.

EUROPEANS AND HIGH COURT JURY.

We have submitted to the High Court the question whether an existing standing rule of the Court, which provides that at least half the personnel of every jury summoned shall be Europeans, is quite consistent with recent declarations in favour of greater political privilege and therewith, of course, higher political duties for Indians and in the same letter drawn attention to the disparity existing between the representation of certain communities on the jury list and their already admitted claims to political representation and we are assured that the matter has been laid before the Government of India for consideration.

RESTRICTIONS ON DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

We have further taken into consideration the question of restriction on domestic servants, which is in force in Ceylon and other places and still have this matter under consideration.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

Perhaps the matter of greatest importance before the community at present and of vital interest to every one here to-night is the burning question of passages to Europe and herein, I am sure that I correctly voice the opinion of the community when I say that our sympathy goes out to those women and children who in a colony further East have had to stand down for the benefit of those of a more favoured nation, recently hostile, and not yet reconciled, and when I say further that we consider the repatriation of our friends should be an accomplished fact before that of our enemies, is undertaken. Personally I find a certain degree of difficulty in envisaging a mentality which appears to find an exact equation of priority between one foot in the grave and two in the Secretariat and the operations set on foot for the control of passages remind me of nothing so much as a great Florentine picture called the Dream of St. Augustine, where the good bishop is seen regarding with a mild and benign surprise a child trying to empty the sea with a spoon. We admire the picture, we reverence the good bishop and we love the child, but we cannot help absorbing the moral and it is a relief to notice in the last few days that it has apparently been borne in upon the Executive that for the conveyance of people ships are of more use than restrictions and that we are once more in a position to hope that after a short interval possibilities of repatriation will be made common to us all.

DAWN OF PEACE.

Thus we enter on a new year fully alive

Continued in Column 5.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASES.

ANDVI AND GIRGAUM ELECTIONS.

BOTH PETITIONS DISMISSED.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

The Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court delivered judgment in the petitions filed by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani for setting aside the election of Mr. Rahimtulla Karmali Pirbhai and Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla as councillors for Mandvi Ward, as also the petition by Dr. Sathaye for having the election of Mr. R. B. Mantri from Girgaum Ward, declared invalid. The facts of both the petitions have been previously reported. The following is the full text of the judgment:—

JUDGMENT *RE.* MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

The Mandvi Ward is the *bete-noire* of local Municipal elections; not a single triennium passes without this particular ward figuring in this Court. Like the poor, it is always with us and generally the Municipal conscience of the same parties seems to be touched from triennium to triennium. For instance, in this particular appeal it is Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani pitted against Karmali Pirbhai, both of them familiar figures in this election court.

To proceed to the merits, Mr. Khimji Kayani is an unsuccessful candidate standing numerically far below the sucessful ones and unless all the charges made by him in the petition are proved, there is not the ghost of a chance for him. It does not seem that he has undertaken to move the Chief Judge from any altruistic or philanthropic motives. He appears to be working in the interest of a candidate just below the successful one, Dr. Punsi Hirji Meisheri. Out of the eight successful candidates the petitioner has singled out only two for his attack—Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Isa Fazla and Mr. Rahimtulla Karmali Pirbhai. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, the eighth successful candidate, gets 984 votes, while Dr. Punsi has polled 715, the petitioner having secured 460 only.

As against Mr. Fazla he has examined only two witnesses, Ramji Mulji who has given 4 votes to the respondent and Ibraties in various parts of Bombay and sister him Haji Mohidin who has given 8. Both have been assessed for the wheel-tax and I fail to find any vice in their votes. The firm of Ramji owns a carriage and horse which stand in his name; the position of Ibrahim is slightly different. He was in August last in the service of Bai Amibai, a rich lady possessed of immoveable propertise in various parts of Bombay and sister of the defendant. She has got two carriages and two horses which stand separately in the name of two servants—Ibrahim and another—since 1912. Though Ibrahim has ceased to be her servant and joined the respondent's firm, his name still continues as a voter on the strength of the horse and carriage as the tax for the quarter ending September, 1918, was paid in his name. Even if we suppose his votes to be invalid, they would not affect the result. Because that would reduce the number to 1,073, leaving him far ahead of either Dr. Punsi or Mr. Kayani. The petition as against him therefore is dismissed. The petitioner will have to pay Rs. 51 to each respondent as professional costs.

A FIGURE HEAD.

Coming now to the case of the remaining respondent, Mr. Rahimtulla Karmali Pirbhai, it has to be observed that he is merely a figure head; the driving force is supplied by his father Mr. Karmali, who after serving the city for 17 years thinks that he had better make way for a younger man provided, of course, that is his son. His learned vakil has emphasised his position by introducing him to the Court as the hero of many successful election fights and therefore not likely to disregard the pitfalls of personation and other election offences. As against him, the petitioner has examined 8 witnesses and their votes do not seem open to any objection whatever. The only voter, whose votes could successfully be questioned, is one Isufalli Allibhai, a marksman who has voted solidly for the respondent by giving him 8 votes. The Isufalli, whose name stands on the roll, is one of two brothers and is living at Colombo and holds property in Dongri Street assessed under his name and his brother's. The Isufalli, who has voted, is altogether another individual who once had resided in Sayyid Mukri Street (the address given in the roll) but who holds no property there, though he still resides at another address in this very ward. His property is situated in Bapti Road in the D Ward where, however, he is not enrolled. A little light was let in on this point by petitioner's witness, Fazle Abbas, but it was illucidated only by Mr. Rowbottom who was able to remove all confusion in his statement. The franchise therefore exercised by Isufalli is clearly a case of personation as the Isufalli on the roll was at Colombo.

QUESTION OF CORRUPT INTENTION.

The question, therefore, is whether it was exercised with a corrupt intention and that also to the knowledge of the candidate or his agent. If so, then the election must be set aside. Isufalli is an illiterate man. He is as ignorant of his franchise as of the alphabet and there could be no corrupt intention on his part. The connecting link between him and Karmali is one Husainbhai, who is the common rent farmer of properties of both of them. He him to the poll and Karmali identas Isufalli, the enrolled voter. who is a Managing Clerk at Co., has come in contact with onally in connection with cerises of his uncle which he has nd which was situated in Sayyid et, the address of the Isufalli of Roll. Without making further or without having his attention caught by the letter (F) against his name he took it for granted that he was the proper party and under that impression got him to vote for his son. This hero of many election fights, according to Mr. Cawasji, was too wary an individual to fall into the trap of abetting personation and seems to have been the victim more of carelessness than of corruption. On a consideration of the whole evidence I absolve Karmali of any guilty knowledge or guilty action. This kind of individual personation is easy of commission, though it can't be extensively committed. These 8 votes must be struck off and then the position would stand as follows:—Velji Lakhamsi with 984 votes and Rahimtulla Karmali with 979, that is their positions would be reversed, Mr. Velji standing above Mr. Rahimtulla, a result which does not affect the election which remains as it was.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

In considering the question of costs, I have to mention that in his particulars the petitioner has exhausted the whole catalogue of election offences; the charges have been most recklessly made and carelessly too. The Municipal Commissioner was charged with issuing voting papers at an irregular hour, a most unfounded charge which had to be abandoned as soon as it was mentioned by Mr. Crawford. Instead of particularising his objections against each candidate, so as to allow the latter an opportunity to refute them individually, he had lumped together in this catalogue each and every conceivable election infirmity. The appeal was thus of a speculative nature and the petitioner must pay costs of the respondents. Petition dismissed. Petitioner to pay Rs. 90 as professional costs to the Municipal Commissioner and the same amount to the respondent Rahimtulla.

JUDGMENT RE GIRGAON WARD ELECTION.

The petitioner in this case is Dr. Sathaye. He has obtained 1,444 votes at the last Municipal Election in the D Ward. He stood sixth, the ward containing 5 seats. The candidates above him, Mr. R. B. Mantri, who has been declared to be elected having secured 1,448 votes, is an old councillor and is sought to be unseated by Dr. Sathaye. The petitioner had made the other 4 successful candidates respondents also but has elected to proceed against his nearest rival only so that if he could prove that only 5 votes out of the 1,448 secured by him were invalid he has every chance of success. As many as 28 voters were challenged by him in the first particulars of objections preferred, but none were examined. The subsequent particulars challenged ten more voters as being bad and out of this list again 8 were dropped and only two examined. One of them was Narandas Vallabhdas Dosa whose voting paper is Ex. D. Two out of 5 votes were given by him to Mr. Jayaker and 3 to the respondent Mantri. This gentleman left for Japan in December last and was not in Bombay on the day of election. The voting paper is signed by his brother Nanji whose initials correspond with those of the real voter, his brother. These two brothers along with the third live together and carry on their export and import business jointly. Nanji has power to sign for the firm and it seems that under that impression he signed the voting paper for his brother. Mr. Mantri does not seem to have been aware of this personation nor has he been attacked as a fraudulent voter; so that while deciding that the votes of Dosa should be struck off I am not prepared to call this a case of fraudulent personation which, if proved, would invalidate the election.

NECK TO NECK RACE.

This makes the race between the parties a very close one; they run almost neck to neck. 1,445 against 1,444. So that the attack is led against another voter Shantaram Bhavuaram. He had two votes and he has voted plump for Mr. Mantri giving him ten votes so that if petitioner succeeds in getting rid of at least one voting paper of his, his success would be complete. This gentleman is described in the Ward Roll twice as Shantaram Bhavuram 759-7:1, Girgaum Road (F). This letter in Italics denotes that the voter votes as the representative of a family. If he be shown to have voted twice in the same capacity, then one of his voting papers must go, for a voter cannot vote in that way. The evidence however, shows that Shantaram exercised his franchise in respect of separate properties in which two distinct bodies of persons were concerned. Thus Shantaram's votes were given to the respondents in two distinct capacities and should be considered as validly given. If it had been possible for the Municipal Commissioner to go into the matter as I have done, he would surely have put the letter F against his name and thus avoided the mistake into which the petitioner has fallen. I am of opinion that none of the ten votes should be struck off and the poll should still stand as 1,445 against 1,444.

The Election has been attacked on a further ground, viz., disqualification in a lucid and able argument by the petitioner's learned Counsel (Mr. Rangnekar). Mr. Mantri has leased a floor of his building at Gaumdevi to the Joint Schools Committee for accomodating a Municipal School. This lease, the learned Counsel urges, makes him directly interested in a contract with the Corporation and as such disqualifies him. As against this, it is pointed out that such a case is exempted specially by one of the sub-sections which lays down that interest in any lease, sale or purchase of land to or from the Corporation shall not disqualify a candidate. The learned Counsel set a difficult task to himself in pitting himself against the clear language of the Act and its English model, and cases decided thereunder and, I should say, against commonsense also. His argument in short was that this lease being the lease of a building would not be covered by the exemption clause which refers only to land and land would in popular parlance mean land and not what stands on it.

BUILDING AND LAND.

The Bombay Act itself makes a distinction between a building and land. There are distinctions between a building and land. There are many sections scattered over the Act where the phrase land or building (with the disjunctive "or") has been used. Therefore it is argued that land is land and building a building. You can't put one in place of the other. Counsel spent an amount of energy and time in referring to Maxwell and other text books to make out his point. But the whole trend of the law on this point is against him. To meet his argument from a commonsense point of view, would it be proper to say that the lease of an extensive plot of land would not disqualify but the lease of a small room would, because land should be given only its natural and restricted meaning? But the matter does not rest here. The Act itself in its interpretation Clause defines land "to include land which is built upon or covered with water." So that the lease of a building would be covered by this definition. Under the corresponding section of the English Act, English Courts have decided that the lease of a building would not disqualify. Nell v. Longbottom (1894) 1 Q. B. 767 where the voter had let his building to the Council for the purpose of a polling station for the election of councillors and this lease was held not to have disqualified him under the section which is the same, word for word, as the section of our Act. In a converse case R. vs. Gaskarth (1880) 5 Q. B. D. 321 a local board had leased a farm to its Chairman; it is well known that a farm includes tenements, buildings, etc., standing in it and it was held that such a lease did not disqualify the Chairman. Further the English Act itself in defining the qualifications of the voter uses the words land or tenement the occupation of which would qualify a person for the exercise of a franchise. The word land is not defined there as in this Act so that under its legal signification it includes everything over it or under it (Halsbury Vol. XII para 338 p. 159). The definition here if anything supports the construction sought to be placed upon it by the respondent. It has been argued that if land included buildings there was no necessity to use both words. In answer to this Maxwell says that "The use of tautologous expressions is not uncommon in statutes." Superfluity of expression is equally common.

The learned Vakil for the respondent argues that as there is a comma after the word "lease" the Court should construe it as a lease not necessarily of land but of either building or land. In other words that the words "of land" which follow should apply only to sale and purchase and not to lease. Mr. Crawford supports him Punctuation, however, is no part of the Act, (Halsbury Vol. 27 p. 122), and there are decided cases to show that when several words similar to that in the Act are followed by a general expression it is as much applicable to the first and other words as to the last that expression is not as a matter of ordinary construction limited to the last but applies to all. (Great Western Railway Co., vs. Swindin and Cheltenham Ry. Co. (1884) 9 App. Cas. 757 (Halsbury Vol. 27 p. 146).

TWO MORE POINTS.

Two more points I should like to dispose of before parting with the appeal. One is that the Ward Roll as is contended is not conclusive. All that it does is that it entitles a voter to go to the booth and vote. The question whether the vote given is valid or lawful can only be raised and decided in an election petition. (See Nell vs. Longbottom cited *supra*). My predecessors have so held and the scheme of section 33 leaves no doubt about it. The second is the absence of any rules as to the time and the furnishing of particulars if the respondent wanted to recriminate. In England he has to give notice six days before the trial and furnish particulars or objections on which he wants to rely. In the inquiry before me respondent recriminated actually a day after the trial commenced and the petitioner's counsel naturally objected to it. He further raised a point of Limitation, in so far as, if allowed, it would be unfair to the petitioner who would have had to file an appeal in a fortnight after the declaration of the result whereas the respondent would have no such time limit to restrict him. In England no limitation is imposed in this senso on the respondent But as for the other contention I do think that the Chief Judge must see that no surprise is sprung on the petitioner and that he is given every opportunity to meet the petitioner's contention fairly. This I have done, and in future petitions I trust these remarks would be kept in view and objections and recriminations filed in time.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The evidence led, therefore, by the respondent does not conclude the petitioner. It however, shows that both these voters Kanji Dwarkadas and Venkana Ellapa Balaram have recorded votes twice under different names and hence their votes are invalid Mr. Crawford suggests that both voting papers of each of them should be rejected. I am not in favour of cancelling all the votes. Where a person has voted twice one vote must go. (See Rogers on Elections 18th Edition Vol. III. p. 330), Thus one voting paper of each of the two voters must be rejected. As I hold, however, that the petitioner has not been successful in unseating the respondent it will serve no useful purpose to proceed with this second inquiry any further. The petition is, therefore, dismissed.

Petitioner to pay Rs. 90 as costs to each of the respondents.

JAMSHEDI NAOROZ CELEBRATION.

The Parsi Community of Bombay will celebrate the Jamshedi Naoroz Festival at the Albless Bag, Girgaum, this morning at 9 o'clock. Dastoorji Minocherji Jamaspji, the High Priest, will preside and officiate at the Jashan Ceremony which will be followed by a Naojote of a poor Zoroastrian boy. An Irani gentleman will recite Persian Verses from Fridansi's Shahnamah, and the Dastoorji will give a sermon in memory of King Jamshed of Ancient Persia and his glorious reign. Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver a short speech on the "Prosperity of the Parsi Community." Mr. Dubash will propose a vote of thanks and speak on the "Present Position of the Parsis." Dastoor Minocherji will propose a loyal Toast of the British Raj and the Jarthosti Community. At the end of the programme, fruits and "sarbats" will be served among the audience.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on 18th instant.

REVISION OF BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

63½° RULE.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding. When the report of the Committee for revising the building bye-laws, and introducing the 63½ deg. rule, was considered, but no decision was arrived at before adjournment.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:—

"That the best thanks of the Corporation be conveyed to the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Officer in charge of the Cumballa War Hospital, and the Medical Staff, Matrons, Nurses and Orderlies for their splendid assistance to the Municipality and the City during the recent cholera."

Mr. Mody said it would be remembered that during the last cholera epidemic, the Municipal authorities asked the military authorities for accommodation at the Dadar Hospital. This the military authorities were not able to do but they provided accommodation at the Cumballa War Hospital. The Corporation could not sufficiently praise the high sense of duty to humanity which prompted the staff of that Hospital, to volunteer their services to look after the patients.

Dr. S. S. Batlivala, seconding the proposition, endorsed all that Mr. Mody had said in praise of the staff, and added that the entire staff, doctors, nurses and orderlies, had set an example to staffs of Indian hospitals, and to nurses in particular as to how these duties should be performed. It was a splendid thing to see the manner in which the staff of the Cumballa War Hospital, devoted their services whole-heartedly to the patients.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said the efforts of the staff were entirely voluntary, and it did not matter whether the patients belonged to this community or that, but patients of all communities were welcomed. To mark their appreciation of the hospital staff's high sense of duty, he had, on behalf of the Presidency Trades' Association, made an appeal, in response to which a few thousand rupees had been gathered. They could not make the staff a money gift but they thought they could mark their appreciation of the services by applying the money to some useful object such as having an infectious diseases ward at one of the hospitals, which was very badly required. He enquired, if the Corporation could by some discretion contribute a sum to the fund that had been raised. The form which the recognition should take had not yet been decided because the fund was still open.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji said they would have been badly handicapped in their fight against the cholera epidemic but for the help which they received from the staff of the Cumballa War Hospital. They could not give them a monetary reward, but he thought they could make a suitable recognition of their services by accepting Mr. Hughes' suggestion.

The proposition was carried.

ACTIVATED SLUDGE SYSTEM.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inquire and report whether it is feasible to introduce some system of disposing of sewage like the Activated Sludge System.

Mr. Mehta explained the principle of the system referred to in his proposition, and said that under the system the sewage was dried in tanks which was very useful as manure. It was absolutely odourless and wholly free from danger. The system had been tried with success in other cities. It would put an end to the nuisance caused by the Love Grove Pumping Station.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said that according to experts this system was not suitable for cities situated on the seashores.

The proposition was carried.

Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Peetanji Master moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report—

(a) The total number of cess-pools in each Ward of the City.

(b) The total number of cess pool carts provided in each Ward to empty these cess-pools.

(c) At what intervals are they emptied and cleaned? Are they ever disinfected after emptying them?

(d) Are the present number of cess-pool carts sufficient for the efficient emptying of all the cess-pools in the City at reasonable intervals?

(e) What precautions are taken to prevent the spread of nasty smells, while emptying these cess-pools? How are they emptied now? Can we not employ a better method of emptying them than the one now in vogue?

(f) The number of kutchra depots in the City and the locality in which they are situated; what measures does he suggest to do away with these depots?

(g) The total number of catch-pits provided in the City of intercept silt from sewers, the locality in which they are situated and their dimensions. At what intervals are they cleaned out of the silt, and where is it disposed of?

(h) Is it desirable to construct such catch-pits in the heart of the City? Can they not be closed?

(i) Has the Commissioner any suggestions to offer for a more efficient cleaning of cesspools and of our surcharged and silted sewers that are often obstructed and choked?"

The proposition was carried.

REGULATION OF BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the report of the Committee which was appointed to report on amendments required in the Municipal law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta had moved a proposition, seconded by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, approving and adopting the Committee's report and forwarding a copy to the Commissioner with a request that he would be so good as to prepare and place before the Corporation at an early date a draft of the amended Building Bye-laws for giving effect to the Committee's recommendations.

To this, an amendment had been moved by Dr. M. C. Javle and seconded by Mr. S. D. Navalkar, approving and adopting the report, subject to the modification that the 63½ deg. rule should be applied to the whole city including the areas specified in the margin of paragaph 3 of the report and proposed to be included in class (1) provided that in those areas a uniform rear open space of 10 feet only shall be enforced, namely:

(a) Area bounded by Rampart Row,
Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road.
Fort Street,
Mint Road,
Custom House Road.

(b) Area bounded by Carnac Road,
1st Marine Street,
Queen's Road,
Lamington Road to
Bellasis Road to
Morland Road to
Sankli Street,
Parel Road to
Babula Tank Road,
Jail Road, East,
Dongri Street to
1st Chinch Bunder Road to
G. I. P. Railway
and G. I. P. Railway to
Carnac Road.

Excluding Improvement Trust Estates.

The proposition also requested the Commission to place before the Corporation a draft of the amended Building Bye-laws according to the Corporation's decision.

Another amendment, which was moved by Mr. J. A. Wadia and seconded by Dr. R. T. Nariman, approved and adopted the report, subject to the modification that the 63½ deg. rule be applied to houses built from the plinth or foundation in the areas A and B specified in paragraph 3 of the report, and that in the cases of houses in those areas being overhauled or extensively repaired a 10 feet rear open space should be enforced, compensation to be paid to the owner for loss, if any and asking the Commissioner to place before the Corporation a draft of the amended Building Bye-laws according to the Corporation's decision.

A third amendment, which was moved by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and seconded by Mr. B. N. Gamadia, proposed to record the report and that the Building Bye-laws proposed in the report to be applied to class (1) of the areas specified in paragraph 3 of the report, be applied to the whole City except to new buildings on land previously unbuilt upon or on which temporary buildings only shall be standing or shall have stood previously.

63½ DEGREE RULE.

Dr. D. B. Master said that if the 63½ degree rule were to be applied to the city at all, it must be applied to the whole city. There must be no distinction, as it would be unfair to the poor people. He therefore supported Dr. Javle's amendment.

Mr. J. P. Orr gave a history of the Municipal Bye-laws and said there was nothing to prevent them from having narrow gullies under the present Bye-laws. There had been a great deal of trouble in coming to a decision regarding such Bye-laws as would meet with the approval of all. It had been stated that if the Bye-laws reduced the amount of space to be built upon they ran the risk of reducing the building space in the town by one-third, and that it would increase the rent. But under the new Bye-laws no existing houses would be interferred with unless and until they were re-built, and the condition of reducing the building area in the city by one-third would not be reached for a hundred years more, by which time new building areas would be found.

People were willing to pay higher rent for houses which had open space round them rather than small gullies. The very best city in the world could not escape an epidemic but if they had a city properly developed, if they had sufficient light and air coming to each building, it would be much easier to deal with any epidemics that might come. He would vote for Dr. Javle's amendment as it offered the greatest prospect for improvement, although he did not think it went very far enough. If the Corporation accepted the report not only would they not check the growth of the slums but they would actually encourage them He hoped the Corporation would pass Dr. Javle's proposal which was the best scheme for improvement before them.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked the Corporation to remember that on the decision to which they would reach that day, would depend the welfare of hundreds of thousands of the people of Bombay. They had come to realise that the sanitary conditions of the city required some radical treatment owing to the two or three recent epidemics they had. He thought it was monstrous to allow special indulgence to those people, even under the new dispensation, who had fathered on the necessities of the poor people in the city. He did not understand why they should allow the slum owners, who were making money from year to year, to remain where they were. He thought there should be no two kinds of treatment in the city. He moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted subject to the modification that the lower standard be permitted in the areas included in class I for seven years only and that thereafter the 63½ degree rule should be applied to those areas as well. He said the period of seven years would provide for any hard cases that might occur under the bye-laws, and hoped the Corporation would accept the amendment as a happy medium between Mr. Mehta's proposition, and Dr. Javle's amendment.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN CALCUTTA.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded. He said if they did not take this opportunity of improving the sanitary conditions of the city they would deserve the charge which had been levelled at the Corporation, that they represented the interests of the landlords. He compared the housing conditions of Calcutta to those of Bombay and said the land values and rent would not be increased if they applied the 63½ degree rule to the city. The chawls built by the Improvement Trust for the poor showed a considerably lower death-rate than other buildings in the city. He quoted with approval the remarks of Sir George Lloyd in regard to the insanitary housing conditions obtaining in the city and said they had every right to help the Government in their object of improving the sanitary conditions of the houses.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

SUNDAY, March, 23.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. Umona, via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

Superscribed Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China and Japan, closes at 9 a.m.

MONDAY, March, 24.

Annual Examination, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya musical classes commences from to-day in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya building.

WEDNESDAY, March, 26.

Homeward English Mail closes at 4 a.m., and with late fee up to 8 a.m.

MONDAY, March, 31.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre. An Original Topical Revue "Let's Laugh" in aid of Charities at 9.30 p.m. and Cinema at 4.30 and 6.30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9.30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6.30 and 10 p.m

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m

West End Cinema: 7.0, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m

Precious Chinema: 7.0, 8.45 and 10.30

New Alexandra: 7.0, 8.45, and 10.30 p.m

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 52nd Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the opening Divine Service in the Mandir at 6.30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. Konkon Maru will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 9 a.m.

THE SHIVAJI FESTIVAL

The Utsav Mandal has decided to celebrate the Shivaji Festival on the Fort Range on the 1st and 2nd of May 1919. The necessary permission from the Collector of Colaba has been secured.

EIGHT KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

The eighth session of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha will take place at Goregaon in the Mangaon Taluka on the 26th, 27th and 28th April. Mr. Ganadas Dwarkadas has consented to preside. All the Talukas in the district are advised to elect their delegates to the Conference and communicate with Mr. Bhate Hon. Secretary, Goregaon.

A WIDOW'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu widow, Santokebai aged about 30, living at Khalasi Chakla. On Thursday night a splash was heard in a well near where the deceased was living, and subsequently her body was dragged from the well. She was not right in her mind. The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning while of unsound mind.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday:—

Total amount of tenders received, Calcutta £20,000; Bombay, £160,000; total *£180,000.
Total amount accepted Calcutta, £20,000; Bombay, £100,000; total *£120,000.
All *Deferreds.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

As the sailing of the Homeward English Mail steamer Culna has been again postponed, the latest hour of posting unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office will be at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant and with late fee up to 8 a.m., on that day instead of on Tuesday the 25th instant as previously notified. Registered correspondence will be received up to 7 p.m., and parcels up to 6 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following are the results of the matches played yesterday at Bombay Gymkhana:—

Gentleman's Singles Handicap:—H. C. Quinn beat A. H. Porritt, 6—2, 6—3.

G. M. Rose beat F. A. Borissons, 6—2, 6—2.

Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap—Col. Geoghan and Capt. Matthews beat R. J. D. Ward and W. Walker 6—1 6—2.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

Singles:—C. J. K. Sission v. P. L. Anstey.

Doubles:—R. D. England and V. Fox, v. Murray and Porritt.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP, AT TARDEO.

About three weeks back some Khatarewalas and Tabelewalas residing on the Tardeo side approached the Servants of India society and told them that they were not getting corn and other things at the Controller's prices and requested them to move in the matter and to open a cheap grain shop. Accordingly a public meeting was held at Tardeo under the presidency of Mr. C. S. Deole and a representative Committee was appointed. The Committee has now secured a license with the help of the Director of Civil Supplies and a cheap grain shop has been opened where corn is available at the following rates which are cheaper than the Controller's rates:—

Corn	Rate per payali. Rs. As. P.
Rice (Rangoon)	0 7 0
Wheat	0 5 6
Gram	0 7 3
Bajri	0 10 6
Dal (tur)	0 10 0
Dal (Gram)	0 10 0

This shop has brought down rates in other adjoining shops. There is a demand on the shop to open branches in other parts of the city which is being considered by the Committee.

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BEING Report of the proceedings of th trial under Defence of India Act

M. ASAF ALI, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW, AND PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MOTI C. MALKAIN.—We understand that an appeal will shortly be issued. Your proposal can then be laid before the secretaries.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 21st March, 1919.

THE MOSLEM DEMAND.

Yesterday the Mussalmans of Bombay held a demonstration, which, looking to the enormous attendance which is modestly estimated by some at fifteen thousand persons, but was declared by many present to be over twenty thousand, can be called unparalleled in the history of Moslem public life in Bombay, as much too by the unity of every section of the community displayed as by the numbers. The gathering assembled to consider the questions of the Khalifat and the preservation of the Holy Places of Islam. Ever since the signing of the first armistice and particularly since the sitting of the Peace Conference—where the conquering Powers began to exhibit a desire for the acquisition of territorial possessions, under one principle or another,—great apprehensions as to the status of the Ottoman Empire, the inviolability of the Khalifate and the Holy Places of Islam have been agitating the minds of Indian Moslems who were given the word of His Majesty the King-Emperor in the beginning of the war that their Holy Places would be quite free from attack or molestation. In spite of the fact that their Khalif was at war with the Government under whose protection Indian Mussalmans live, they ungrudgingly and under great strain gave their support and aid to the British Empire which they knew stood for the principles of justice and righteousness. They believed that the Head of the Turkish Empire was wrong in joining the Germans in the war, and they remained loyal to the British Crown and helped the Allied cause by means of men and money in winning the war. They had, at that time, every hope that the Allies would sympathetically consider the case of Turkey at the conclusion of the war and would not be prepared to dismember it—as is now apprehended by the Mussalmans in India. President Wilson had declared in one of the articles of his terms of peace the necessity of restoring and maintaining the independence of the Ottoman Empire. In spite of that, the news received from day to day as to what is happening at the Peace Conference, has filled the minds of Indian Moslems with grave doubts of the intentions of the Allies regarding the Ottoman Empire. The President of the meeting, Mr. Chotani, truly said that "not a single one of the cables received since the armistice has conveyed to us that happy news which we were expecting would give us satisfaction." These feelings of dissatisfaction and doubt have agitated the minds of Indian Moslems from one end of the country to the other and everywhere they have been given expression to in the strongest and clearest possible terms.

It is true the British Government have declared that the question of Khalifat is entirely a question for Moslems to decide. But the real point, as the president of the meeting urged, is that the Kaliph of the Muslims and Protector of their sacred places in the Jaziratul-arab should be one who is the Sovereign of an independent Muslim state, *over whom there should be no outside influence* and who should be able to protect the Islamic territories more efficiently than the other Muslim rulers of the time. And "no Muslim ruler other than his Imperial Majesty can answer these qualifications." That is the attitude of the Moslems of India on a question on which no one can pretend to dictate to them. What the Moslems of India demand is that their Kaliph must be an independent Sovereign—not under the protection or guidance of any other Powers, however high and sympathetic it may be. The British Government should understand and sympathetically consider this point of view of the Moslems in India. With this consideration which, weighs so highly with all Moslems, they demand that "Constantinople should be the seat of the Muslim Kaliphat." And, again, "any interference with this ancient capital is entirely opposed to the spirit of the terms laid down by President Wilson." As regards the Holy Places, the Moslems of India desire that they should be entirely under Muslim control and protection. As Dr. Ansari said in his address at the League Sessions in Delhi, 'this protection means nothing less than the complete and unquestioned sovereignty of the Sultan over them and their immunity from interference on the part of non-Moslems." The position of Moslems is stated here in very simple words and only the fulfilment of them can satisfy the Moslems of India. The Turks have protected these Holy Places which belong to them by right with dignity and honour and the excuses that are being put forward for the removal of some of these places from their protection are entirely contrary to the obligations which Great Britain owes to the Moslem subjects of the King-Emperor. Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Najaf, Kerbala, Kazemain and Bagdad are all Holy Places which must be under the independent protection of the Khalif—who is the chief of the Ottoman Empire. The Moslems of India do not desire any protecting authority or any Power with a mandate from the Peace Conference to guard their Holy Places. Nor do they want any other nationality to be set up in any of them as a sovereign Power. The following resolution which they passed at yesterday's meeting is quite simple and unequivocal as to what they desire and echoes the feelings, we believe, of practically, the whole Moslem world:—

"That the Mussalmans of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled, consider it their duty to place before the Government of India and his Majesty's Government their true sentiments with regard to the fate of their co-religionists outside India, the question of the Khelafat and of the custody and suzerainty over the Holy Places such as Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Najaf, Kerbala, Kazemain and Bagdad and while supporting the resolutions of the All-India Moslem League passed at the Delhi Session of December, 1918 in that behalf request: (a) That the British Representatives at the Peace Conference will use their influence and see that, in the territorial and political redistribution to be made, the fullest consideration will be paid to the requirements of the Islamic Laws with regard to the full and independent control by the Sultan of Turkey who is the acknowledged Khaliffa of the Prophet over the Holy Places of Islam above enumerated and over the Jazirutul-Arab as defined and delimited in Muslim Books; (b) That in determining the political relations of the Empire for the future his Majesty's Ministers as persons in whose hands the destiny of the British Empire as the greatest Moslem World Power is entrusted, will pay the fullest consideration to the universal and deep sentiment of the Mussalmans of India and that resolute attempts will be made to effect a complete reconciliation and lasting concord between the Empire and the Muslim States based on terms of equity and justice in the interests alike of the British Empire and the Moslem World."

The feelings of the Moslems in India are as strong about the retention of Constantinople as the capital of the territories which will remain under Turkish rule and looking to the fact that it has been the chief seat of the Khalifat during many centuries it is impossible to contest their claim that it should be still retained as the central seat of their Khalif. The Turkish claims to this city are unchallenged and, looking to the vast Mahomedan population that it contains, it is inevitable, if the matter is to be settled on just principles, that it should be kept under the protection of the head of the Ottoman Empire We may quote the resolution in which the Moslem claim was stated convincingly and unanswerably at Wednesday's meeting:

"That having regard to the following facts, namely (a) that for 4 centuries. Constantinople has been the seat of Khelafat and in the course of that time has undergone complete transformation and is now in all essentials a Moslem city being honeycombed with Moslem institutions and covered on all sides with memorials of their Faith; (b) that its population is predominantly Turkish by race and Moslem by Faith, (c) the solemn declaration of the Prime Minister made only a short time ago that the Turkish nation will retain their sovereignty unimpaired in their own land with Constantinople as the capital of their territories and (d) the religious allegiance which the Mussalmans of India owe to the Sultan of Turkey and the great sacrifices made by them during the war, and the unflinching loyalty displayed by them towards his Imperial Majesty's Throne, this meeting requests that every effort shall be used by his Majesty's Government to see that Constantinople remains in Turkish hands."

In this resolution the Moslems of Bombay have laid down the position that is held by Moslems all over India. We hold very strongly that the chief duty of the British Government in this matter is to consider first and foremost the demands and the feelings of the Moslem subjects of the King-Emperor. It is absurd and perverse to regard the question from any but the Moslem point of view or for non-Moslems to attempt to quarrel with Moslem views of the historical justification of the Sultan's position as Kaliph. If the British Government were to support or accept the fantastic proposal put forward by Sir Valentine Chirol and others that Constantinople should be placed under the contral and guardianship of the United States they would be guilty of gross injustice, moral wrong and a political blunder fraught with the gravest consequences. We trust that the Government of India will give the weight of their full support to the Indian Moslem demands and resist to the utmost of their power any settlement by the Peace Conference which falls short of those demands

STORIES OF THE S. AND T.

One hears occasionally, in fact very often, curious stories of the manner in which war contracts are dealt with by the various departments concerned. We have given some striking examples in our columns from time to time, but it is not always that circumstances of a very glaring nature can be exposed in the press, as contractors are often, for good reasons, perhaps, loth to enter into an open quarrel with Government departments on whom their future prosperity depends. Some curious facts have come to our notice concerning contracts given by the Supply and Transport Department for the supply of wooden crates or "shooks" for the army. It appears from copies of correspondence placed in our hands that a certain firm of contractors had been supplying these articles to the S. and T. Department, at the order of Colonel Dixon, then Assistant Director, S. and T., in considerable quantities and had been asked, as they contend, by that officer to arrange for the continuance of these supplies. They made arrangements accordingly and had a large stock on hand when Colonel Dixon was succeeded by Colonel Geoghegan, the present incumbent. The latter notified that, in future, contracts would not be given out direct to anyone and tenders would be invited. It was stipulated that "shooks" should be of ¾ inch thickness instead of ½ inch as had been hitherto accepted. The contractors, already referred to, were thus left with a large quantity of ½ inch "shooks" on their hands which they had ordered in anticipation of continuing supplies based on the undertaking which they claim had been given them by Colonel Dixon, which, however, was later repudiated. We are not concerned with that, however, for the moment but with a very curious incident that occurred later. The contractors, already mentioned, whom we may describe for convenience as Messrs. A., were left, as we have said, with these stocks on their hands. Tenders for the new supplies of ¾ inch were accepted from other contractors, and an appeal to the Assistant Director to take the ½ inch stocks off the hands of Messrs. A, was met with a peremptory refusal and an intimation that they would be given "the same opportunities as all other contractors, viz., when I am in need of packing cases or boxes, *sealed tenders will be invited for the same*, and you will be asked to quote your rate so long as your supplies continue to be satisfactory."

So far so good. Messrs. A., however, were not a little astonished when sometime later another firm of contractors, whom we will call Messrs. B., who were known to be supplying Colonel Geoghegan, walked in and offered to take the ½ in. stocks off their hands to supply to the S. T. Messrs. A. pointed out that these stocks had been lying idle, owing to not being according to the new specification laid down by Colonel Geoghegan. Messrs. B, however, remarked that they knew their business and were prepared to take over the whole of the ½ in. crates. A bargain was struck, but owing to circumstances, not immediately relevant here, it was not fully carried out by Messrs. B., Messrs. A. then wrote to the A. D. of S. T. pointing out that they had been supplying Messrs. B. with these ½ inch crates, who were supplying them to the S. T., and saw no reason why Government should not profit by accepting their very low offer for the remainder of the stocks on hand, since they were taking crates of ½ inch thickness from Messrs. B. The answer to this of the Assistant Director is interesting and seems to call for further elucidation at the hands of higher authority. He wrote that he "wanted crates very urgently" and Messrs. B. "came forward" to supply them. This is an extremely unsatisfactory explanation on two grounds. First, we have Colonel Geoghegan's stern refusal to deal with contractors except by sealed tender, in which everybody was to have a fair chance. Then he wants crates urgently and Messrs. B. "come forward." Why did they come forward? Presumably they had some intimation to induce or instigate them to come forward, unless they telepathically divined the "urgent need" of Colonel Geoghegan. And if they had intimation why were other contractors not given a chance to "come forward?" Why should it be "Come forward Messrs. B." and nobody else. But the urgency of the need is not quite apparent when Messrs. B. have to go to a third party to secure what was urgently needed,—a party to whom Colonel Geoghegan, if he was ready in his urgent need, to accept ½ inch thick wood and knowing as he did of the existence of Messrs. A.'s stocks lying idle, might have gone himself direct and saved time—an important factor when urgent needs arise. But Colonel Geoghegan, in his explanation to Messrs. A. is conveniently silent as to his reasons for departing from the specification on which he had previously rigidly insisted. Putting the best construction on it, it would seem that Colonel Geoghegan must have lost his business head for the time being in the urgency of the moment, since he went such a roundabout way to get what was lying ready to his hand. He could have gone straight to Messrs. A. if he thought the need was too urgent to permit of inviting tenders, or he might have asked all contractors to "come forward" to meet the urgency. This is one of many incidents in connection with war contracts which suggest that a general *post mortem* enquiry into the methods pursued would be of advantage if waste and incompetence is to be avoided on future occasions. Incidentally, it is of interest to add that Messrs. A. are an Indian and Messrs. B., a European firm.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon's Latest.

We thought we had done with Lord Willingdon in Bombay. But it seems to be fated otherwise. A few weeks ago his personal friends gave him a dinner under the presidency of Sir Arthur Lawley, one of the most reactionary governors Madras has ever had. Lord Willingdon, forgetting that he was in the presence of the Secretary of State, lectured him on his duties. We do not wish to deal with the whole of his rigmarole. But with one particular point we cannot but say something. With some people in Bombay there was an illusion that Lord Willingdon was a good soul and that the bureaucracy spoiled him. But they will have to revise their opinions after acquainting themselves with the views of his lordship, expressed in the freedom of irresponsibility. Said Lord Willingdon, no attention should be paid to the noisy clamour of agitators and Extremists. He thought that there had been too great a tendency to make terms with the Extremists in the past. We do not know how far Mr. Montagu, who is responsible for giving a fresh lease of life to Lord Willingdon as a Satrap, relished all this petty exhibition.

The Insult Repeated.

"They who lived in the centres of political thought", continued Lord Willingdon, "knew very well that the Extremist agitator wanted to get rid of British control. He might, he often did by specious camouflage, begin his speech by saying 'God save the King' and end it the same way, but there was generally some very undesirable stuff in the middle." Of course Moderates were good boys and they should be given all possible encouragement. It is as well that we now know what was at the back of Lord Willingdon. His wanton charge of disloyalty coupled with dishonesty levelled at his erstwhile opponents, is extremely foolish and absurd and none will be deceived by it. Exasperated by the warm reception given to him by the Bombay public he seems to have revenged himself by making these silly charges. We trust there will be found no Moderate worth the name to stand by Lord Willingdon's unwarranted and needlessly provocative remarks. It is a question now whether one who seriously believes in such mischievous nonsense, deserves to be sent to India. One can easily imagine what Madras will be under such a satrap armed with Rowlatt powers. We may mention that Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji were among the entertainers of Lord Willingdon, who were edified by these attacks on their former associates. But, then, Mr. Bahadurji is to be Advocate-General and Mr. Bomanji—well, is Mr. Bomanji!

Mr. Widgery to the Front.

In the last few days we have had many discussions about anarchical crime and it is a pity that Mr. Widgery hid his light under a bushel so long. Briefly he means to say that a discontented B.A. is a potential anarchist and Mr. Widgery, who seems to know much more than the University and Government put together, bewails that permission was recently given to the New Poona College and the Surat College to increase the number of students. The news that the Deccan Education Society is about to start two new Arts Colleges, has upset him completely. When he learns that there are projects of three more Arts Colleges in Bombay and one in Dharwar, we hope Mr. Widgery will do nothing dreadful. It is one thing to say that Government should devote more attention to industrial and technical education and another to suggest openly, as Mr. Widgery has done, that the Arts Course should be closed to all beyond a certain number.

A Stupid Delusion.

It is a great mistake to suppose that, as it is, we have too much of liberal education. It is folly to argue that the liberally educated youth slips into discontent and that if he is driven into industrial channels he will be a submissive being. Recent examples in Russia and England point quite to the contrary. By all means let us have as many openings as possible in our country for our youth, and we may tell Mr. Widgery that on this point he is preaching to the converted. Let him use his influence with Government for starting industrial schools throughout the country. The educational reform, which Mr. Widgery pleads for, has been frequently insisted upon by the public, but Government, for reasons which need not be stated here, have always turned a deaf ear to such demands and left the country industrially weak. As for discontent, it is too late in the day to think of curing it by smothering liberal education. Government tried the game during Lord Curzon's regime, but have recently given it up. It is not likely that Mr. Widgery's discredited device will find favour either with Government or the University.

Indian Reforms.

"The Times" deals with the Moderate Manifesto and its criticisms are well worth wide notice. It gathers that considerable progress has been made with the scheme and that the provincial authorities in India are not much in favour of diarchy. We are not also enamoured of it, but the bureaucracy wants all the departments to itself and we want all the departments to ourselves: that is the difference. We hope these worthies who were always discouraging any expansion of the Montagu Scheme will digest what "The Times" says, "The scheme was never meant to be a cut and dried plan, but a rough design which must be finally shaped by mutual agreement. It may be pruned or expanded." It is something to know that "The Times" does not agree with the Viceroy's remark that Government have reached the extreme point beyond which they consider it unsafe to go. We hope now at least the cant of accepting the scheme, as it is, will be given up and that India as a whole will try to get the necessary changes effected in the Montagu Scheme.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding 15th Battalion, Indian Defence Force, and Meherban Sir Parashramrav Ramchandrarav *alias* Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi, have been appointed to be Honorary Aides-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, with effect from the 17th December, 1918.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore has donated Rs. 50,000 towards the South Indian Health Institute recently started in Madras.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a visit from the Chief of Sangli yesterday morning.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the Annual Prize Distribution at the Grant Medical College yesterday afternoon where her Excellency gave away the prizes.

The Hon. Sir Verney Lovett has arrived at Government House.

There was a dinner party at Government House.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without pay for six months with effect from the 7th April 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tempore* Advocate-General, Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Strangman, or pending further orders.

A "TOTE" MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter appearing under the heading a "Tote" Mystery in your issue of the 20th instant, appears to have been written in complete ignorance of the method of declaring dividends on placed horses.

The method adopted by the W. I. T. C. which is the only correct method, is as under:—I take the figures of the "old operator."

	Rs.
Total number of tickets 3,750	18,750
Less 10 per cent.	1,875
Amount available for dividends ...	16,875
Deduct	
Amount invested on 1st horse, 400 tickets ..... Rs. 2.000	
Amount invested on 2nd horse, 300 tickets ..... Rs. 1,500	
Amount invested on 3rd horse, 25 tickets ..... Rs. 125	3,625
	Rs. 13.250

Divide Rs. 13.250 among the 3 placed horses equal to Rs. 4.416.

Add the amount invested on the 1st horse, viz., Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4.416 and divide by the number of tickets on the horse thus:—

4416
2000

400) 6416 (61

and similarly for the other two.

	Rs. a.
The dividend on the 1st placed horse	16 0
The dividend on the 2nd placed horse	19 8
The dividend on the 3rd placed horse	181 8

The only reason why the place dividends on the 1st and 2nd horses in the 3rd division of the Beyrut Plate had to be altered, is that Karam had less number of tickets on him than Honey which was placed 3rd afterwards.—Yours, etc.,

L. A. N.

Mahim, March 20.

THE KHALIFAT AND HOLY PLACES.

POSITION OF INDIAN MOSLEMS.

Speaking to the resolution re. the Khalifat, which he moved at Wednesday's Moslem meeting at Mastanshah Tank Road, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, in the course of his observations said:

"For more than 400 years the Turkish Sultans have been the recognised heads of the Islami world. The late Sultan Abdul Hamid was the 37th Khaliffa of the Turkish Dynasty and Mahomed V was the 38th. The question of the determination of who is to be the Khaliffa has been left entirely to the decision of the Mussalmans, and we take this opportunity of unhesitatingly and unequivocably stating to our Government that so far as the Mussalmans of India are concerned, their Khaliffa is and can only be the Turkish Sultan Wahidud-Din. They cannot for one moment recognise the claims of any other person to this high and important office. As for the importance of this office, the Khaliffa stands to the Moslim world as the Pope stands to the Catholic Church and the belief that the Khaliffa is the Divinely appointed vicegerent of the Prophet as pointed out by the Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali in the "Contemporary Review" for June 1915, has become part of the religious life of the people. Let me now cite the Earl of Cromer, who says that it is held that the due exercise of the spiritual power cannot be ensured unless the Khaliff is placed in a position of assured political independence. The Earl of Cromer speaks of the Khaliff being placed in a position of assured political independence. Will the Sultan of Turkey occupy this high religious and political position if the Holy places of Islam are not to be retained by him and are to be parcelled out among others? This leads me to the second part of the Resolution. So far as the Holy places of Mecca and Medina are concerned, it has always been the proud boast of the Mhailffes that they are the servants of these two Holy sanctuaries. If these places are not to be retained by him where will the service lie and pro tanto will not his claim to the Khalifate itself be jeopardised? Hence, the anxiety, the religious anxiety, of Indian Moslems that these Holy places should remain with their Khaliffs.

QUESTION OF JERUSALEM.

As for Jerusalem, its importance from the religious point of view to the Mussalmans is almost as high as that of Mecca itself. Not only Jerusalem but the whole of Palestine is jotted over with Moslem Shrines and Moslem Holy places. More than half the population of Jerusalem and of Palestine is Moslem. It is admitted that the Jewish population of Jerusalem is only one fourth, yet the proposal is favourably entertained by the Peace Conference that this Islamic land should be delivered over to the Jews, that there should be a Jewish Republic with England as the mandatory power under the League of Nations. The Jews have enjoyed greater toleration and respect in Moslem lands than they did in many Christian countries. I shall not here pause to refer to the treatment which Russia meted out to the Jews. The Jewish Sovereignty over the land 2,000 years ago, and to put it most mildly, the claim put forward on their behalf now is a little too stale. Jerusalem is the Mukkadas (the Holy City) of the Mussulmans, and is associated and will remain associated so long as Islam lasts in the Moslem's religion with some of its cardinal beliefs such as the Ascension of the Prophet and the Day of Judgment. If the voice of the Zional Jews whose contribution towards the War is either nil or at any rate unknown to us, may be heard on this momentous question, surely, we as Mussalmans whose service in the war and whose loyalty under delicate circumstances has been generously acknowledged and admitted by the Government, have a right to be heard on this important question and to speak out to our Rulers our true sentiments with respect to this proposal of parcelling out this Holy place to those who we believe have no right to it. We shall not have discharged our duty to ourselves or to our rulers, if we did not truly set out our feeling and knowing as I do the feeling of my Moslem brethren on this head I think I am right in saying that the Moslems of India in common with the Moslems of the world will be greatly disappointed and grieved if Jerusalem passes out of Islamic control and sway. If Palestine is to be a Republic, why should it not be an Islamic Republic?

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

As for the last part of my Resolution, we rejoice in being the subjects of the British Government which to-day is the greatest Islamic power on earth in the sense that it has amongst its subjects a number of Moslems which is far greater than that of any single power in the world to rule over. That being so, it is our earnest wish that the relations of England with the other Moslem powers of the world may always be of a friendly character which will be to the mutual benefit of all. This policy, if accepted and adopted, will be no new policy. For nearly two centuries England was the firm ally of Turkey and the services rendered to Turkey by England during the Crimean War are not forgotten by us. The present is a golden opportunity for treating Turkey magnanimously and by kindly treatment make her England's grateful friend. It should not be forgotten that the war which was raged was brought about by a camarilla of flatterers and parasites of Germany and was not sought for by the Turkish people. Nothing would delight the Mussalmans of India more than to find England uplifting the Turkish nation, securing to them political independence and the means wherewith to work out their destiny.

MR. KOOR ON PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor seconding said in the course of his speech, it is a matter of thanksgiving that we are living under a civilized Government whose foundation is laid on justice, freedom and toleration. But in spite of these noble principles which are the corner stone of the British Constitution we regret that we sometimes come across some officials who forget these noble principles cherished by the British nation as their birth-right. I refer here with great regret to the arbitrary and unjust order issued by the Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab to the effect that the address of Dr. Ansari delivered by him on this religious subject at the Delhi Session of the Moslem League be forfeited. I am sure that you will all agree with me in the strong protest I am raising against this unjust and uncalled for order.

Sultan Wahidudin Khan who has descended in a hereditary line from Sultan Selim is the recognised Khalifa and Spiritual Pontiff of the Mussalmans of India who make their religious allegiance to him as the Khalifa of the Moslem world. We the Mussalmans of India express our emphatic opinion that the Khalifate of the present Sultan should not be disturbed or substituted by incompetent and unworthy persons and the Indian Mussalmans should be left unfettered in making a choice of their Khalifa. According to a genuine tradition of our Holy Prophet "Religion and Politics are twins" and it is an uncontested historical fact that during this long period of thirteen centuries with the exception of a temporary interregnum of the civil war between the recognized Khalifate of Ali and Amir Muawiya the custody and services of the Holy places of Islam have been invariably vested in the Khalifas de facto of the time, this demonstrating that the double functions of Khalifate and the custody and the administration of the Holy places of Islam are intermingled and inseparable. Coming now to the details of this war, the Holy places of Islam have come under the direct or indirect influence of non-Moslem people. Chiefly among these are Mecca Madina Jerusalem, Najaf, Kerbella, Kazemani and Bagdad. These Holy places of Islam are held in great reverence by the Moslems. In fact, they are the heart and soul of the Moslem world and on the noble principle of self-determination as first laid down and defined by President Wilson and accepted by the responsible British ministers and statesmen they ought to remain in consonance with Moslem religious doctrine under the sway and administration of Sultan Wahidudin Khan as the recognized Khalifa of the Moslem world. As Constitutional Government has been already established in the Ottoman Empire, and all races and creed inhabiting it have adequate representation in the Ottoman Parliament, the cry of the Ottoman Government being autocratic is sham and any attempt to dismember the Ottoman Empire and carve out small principalities from it in the name of Trusteeship or the Mandates of the different Christian Powers will be strongly resented not only by the Mussalmans of India but by the whole Moslem world. Under the recognised Islamic law and usage the territory of Jaziratul Arab which contains all the Holy places of Islam ought to remain under an independent Moslem Khalifa recognised by the Moslem world, and any arrangement defying this time honoured religious usage will be regarded by the Moslem world with great alarm and disfavour.

HEJAZ.

In reference to the Province of Hejaz where Mecca and Madina are situated, it is proposed to create it into an autonomous Arab Principality under the mandate of Great Britain. We maintain that the proposal is most improper and absurd, as for the sake of a handful of Arabs who are neither civilised nor educated, it would be most imprudent and ruinous to select the Sheriff of Mecca as the King of Hejaz while England as the Mandatory Power will undertake to supervise the internal administration of this Province. The Sheriff has no right whatsoever to be a King of the Hejaz as the custody of the Holy places of this Province must under any circumstances be vested in Sultan Wahidudin Khan who is the recognized Khalifa of the Moslem World. Even taking for granted that England is actuated with good intentions in undertaking this task the arrangement is still objectionable for it will result in removing the suzerainty of the Khalifa from these Holy places and the whole Moslem World will blame England for this uncalled for interference in their religious affairs. Without gaining any worldly advantage England will incur the odium of the Moslem World and it would not be a wise statesmanship to undertake this task in open defiance of the wishes and feelings of the Mussalmans of India as well as the Moslems of the whole world I really do not know as to why England should take up this thankless task especially as it is surely to be interpreted as intermeddling into the religious affairs of the Moslems of the whole world. An to speak the truth and with all due deference to the euphemistic nomenclature given to this arrangement, it will be universally regarded as an annexation under a novel garb.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, supporting the resolution, said he hoped their request would be complied with by the British Government.

The Hon. Mr. Salehbhoy K. Barodawala, further supporting the resolution, said this resolution had the sympathy and support not only of this meeting, but of Mahomedans all over India.

The resolution was further supported by Hakim Moulvi Syed Mohammed Aboo Yoosuf Asfahani. He said Mahomedans were willing to sacrifice their wealth, and their life and everything for the sake of their religion.

Moulvi Fazle Karim Saheb further supported the resolution, which was carried.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"That having regard to the following facts namely (a) that for 4 centuries. Constantinople has been the seat of Khelafat and in the course of that time has undergone complete transformation and is now in all essentials a Moslem city being honeycombed with Moslem institutions and covered on all sides with memorials of their Faith; (b) That its population is predominantly Turkish by race and Moslem by Faith, (c) the solemn declaration of the Prime Minister made only a short time ago that the Turkish nation will retain their sovereignty unimpaired in their own land with Constantinople as the capital of their territories and (d) the religious allegiance which the Mussalmans of India owe to the Sultan of Turkey and the great sacrifices made by them during the war, and the unflinching loyalty displayed by them towards his Imperial Majesty's Throne, this meeting requests that every effort shall be used by his Majesty's Government o see that Constantinople remains in Turkish hands."

"That this meeting is of opinion that a Conference of the leaders of the Mussalmans from all parts of India be convened at an early date at Delhi and a representative deputation be appointed to wait on H. E. the Viceroy as soon as possible and represent to him the religious views and sentiments of the Mussalmans of India with regard to the following questions, *viz*:—

(1) The Guardianship of the Holy Places.
(2) The Khelafat.
(3) The threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire.

(4) The future relations of the British Empire as the greatest Moslem world power with other Moslem States and to urge upon his Excellency the necessity and expediency of making immediate representation to his Majesty's Government and moving them to take early action in that behalf."

"That this meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay impresses upon the Government of his Imperial Majesty the necessity of Indian Moslem opinion being represented on the Peace Conference by the, appointment of an accredited Moslem Representative on the Conference."

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman.

Temporary Major V. Buxton, Royal Air Force is reported wounded in the Casualty List No. 844.

BOMBAY MOSLEM MEETING

Photo by Fred. Mitchell.

Held at Mastanshah Tank Road, on Wednesday night to express opinion on the question of the Khalifat aud protection of Holy Places.

LOUCHHEN SHETRA DEAD.

PRIME MINISTER OF TIBET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, Mar. 17.

Louchhen Shetra, Prime Minister of Tibet, died in January 1919 at Lhasa at the age of 61 years. The deceased was a scion of the Shangang family. When the head of the Shetra family died without a male issue the deceased married a daughter of Shetra and became the heir and joined the Government of Lhasa. A few years after he was deputed to turn back the French missionaries, who were attempting to cross Tibet via China and he succeeded in doing so and thus found favour with the Lhasa durbar in 1886. He came to India as assistant to Rhing Tea Rin, Chinese Amban. They stayed in Darjeeling for a year negotiating with the Indian Government. On his return to Lhasa he was promoted to the rank of Shapay or cabinet minister. After the British expedition of 1904 he was disgraced and turned out of office and retired to his private estate at Kongpu. In 1907 when Amban Chang Yin Tang came to Lhasa through India, the regent of Lhasa recalled him and after referring to the Dalai Lama, who was then in China, installed him in the higher post of Louchhen. He accompanied the Dalai Lama in his flight to India and was the representative of the Dalai Lama at the Simla Conference.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Contributors to the Public Press, you will allow, can hardly succeed in enlisting the sympathy of the public, if they indulge in pettifogging. Mr. Barni is one of such contributors. His first letter to the "Chronicle," on the Anjuman-i-Islam High School was full of suggestions, which could appeal to nobody, simply because he began by giving the sack to the Secretaries, who had removed him from the service of the Anjuman. His second letter which appeared in yesterday's paper, is a glaring specimen of destructive criticism, which can never do the institution any good. Nobody can deny that there is room for improvement in the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, and for this the value of constructive criticism in the Public Press cannot be lost sight of. The first letter of Mr. Barni has already been dealt with by one, Mr. Akerkar, probably, an ex-teacher of the Anjuman. I crave the hospitality of your columns for dealing with the second one. Mr. Barni says, that during the last 18 years only 63 boys passed the Matriculation Examination from the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, and that the average cost for each of them works out at more than Rs. 4,000. Does Mr. Barni suppose that the A. I. High School is a factory for "manufacturing" Matriculates? If so, he is greatly mistaken. No High School can be said to be conducted on sound lines, which has for its object the "manufacturing" of Matriculates. Mr. Editor, you will agree with me, that we want "men" and not "Matriculates." The Anjuman High School has prepared hundreds of students for the humbler walks of life, who though not Matriculates earn their daily bread as honest citizens of this vast city and their hearts are full of gratitude and love for their Alma Mater. I am proud to be one of them. Will Mr. Barni point out another institution like the Anjuman, where children of poor Mahomedans are given free education, are supplied with free books, are provided with so many scholarships, and are even fed with free bread in the recess time? Where, then, where, I ask, are the poor Mussalmans to give their children Secondary education, if they have not the means to send them to the ideal schools of Mr. Barni? Mr. Barni's sole object in placing these figures before the public is to mislead it into assuming that the Anjuman has done nothing for the education of the Muslims of Bombay. Let it be said to the credit of this body, that with all its faults, it has been doing in this city for over a quarter of a century very useful work and that many a poor and orphan boy owes his present happy position in life to the fostering care of the Anjuman. Even among the Editorial Staff and in the Press of the "Chronicle" the Anjuman can claim some of its beneficiaries.

Before concluding, Mr. Editor, allow me to beg of you not to extend the hospitality of your columns to destructive criticism against the Anjuman High School.—Yours, etc.,

M. EBRAHIM CURTY.

Curtay Book Agency,
103 Bhendy Bazar, March 19.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Elphinstone High School was held on Wednesday, under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimatulla.

The proceedings began with the reading of the report for the year, ended 31st December last, by Mr. B. M. Sutaria, Principal of the School read the report, which showed that very moderate fees are charged in the School, and the Government have been pleased to provide facilities in the forms of free-studentships for the encouragement of education among the poor but deserving youths. At present no less than 61½ free-studentships have been distributed among 62 Hindus, 5 among Mahomedans and 5 among Parsis. Many of the free-studentships available for the Mahomedans remain unallotted for want of suitable candidates. At the last Matriculation Examination 75 per cent. of the candidates were successful. With regard to the War-lesson, he said, the boys of the school and the teacher did all they could to contribute their mite to the Indian War Loan. Even now most members of the staff are subscribing by monthly deduction from their salaries, to the Post Office section of the said Loan: and all prize-winners had willingly foregone the amount of their prizes, for the Queen Mary Technical Institute for disabled soldiers. Despite the disadvantage of age-ristriction 100 boys enlisted themselves as members of the Children's Branch of the War and Relief Fund. The boys and the staff remitted a sum of Rs. 228 to the Secretary of the Cricket Carnival for the Famine Relief Fund.

When the distribution of prizes was over the President spoke that it was a matter of peculiar gratitude to him to be invited to preside on this occasion because it revived his association of this institution of over 40 years ago. He was a student himself in the institution and he was glad to find the high standard of efficiency that has been always kept in the Institution when attention was paid not only to intellectual but also to physical training. He highly commented the self-sacrifice shown by the pupils of the institution in foregoing the prizes they have won. He complemented the Principal and teachers' of the school for the high standard of training they were imparting to the younger generation.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Harold to act as Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., on leave or pending further orders.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A MILITANT WITNESS.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SAHARANPUR, Mar. 19.

Before the Court rose yesterday Mr. Norton referred to the incident before lunch which led to a breeze. He said his Lordship had blamed Mr. Spiers for suggesting something. He explained Mr. Spiers had made no suggestions whetever. He was not protesting but said he understood his Lordship added the word "baba" to his question and therefore proceeded to insist upon the wording of his question.

Justice Tudball said he had added the word "bada", but subsequently, when witness said Panchamdas was known as "chota" mahant, Mr. Norton took blame for the unfortunate incident on himself.

Justice Tudball expressed regret that he misjudged Mr. Spiers.

The incident was thus closed.

This morning Justice Tudball continued to translate Mr. Norton's questions as usual.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton constable Abdul Samir said what Umar told him under the Imli tree did leave an impression on his mind. He did not mention this however in his statement before the police. It was he who had taken the injured Mussulman out of the house opposite the Imli tree. He did not ascertain his name or identity. He saw no houses burning at that time or subsequently. He did not come to jail for identification. When he made his statement he knew many had been and were being arrested.

Witness' behaviour in the box was extremely militant. During the cross-examination witness let himself go often and would not properly answer questions put to him. Twice or thrice after answering in pugilistic tone witness glanced towards Mr. Goad. He had to be told sharply by Justice Tudball several times that his tongue was too long.

When questioned by Mr. Mohanlal regarding the correctness of certain statements made by him yesterday witness' attitude towards counsel was frankly pugilistic. When witness had admitted his having made them Justice Tudball told him "If you want to fight, do so in a sensible manner."

"A LITTLE BIT TURBULENT."

Next witness, Hida of Bahadurpur, deposed to overhearing the conversation at Udmi Patwari's house at Bahadurpur and seeing people collecting outside the village on 18th and marching towards Katarpur.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he was sent for by Mr. Goad. The latter did not address him by name. Witness did not identify anywhere before the identification in court. In further cross-examination discussion turned on whether the Arya Samajists are Hindus. Witness was asked how he knew Holi celebrations were conducted by Hindus.

Justice Tudball remarked he considered the Arya Samajists Hindus.

Mr. Roshanlal reminded the Arya Samaj had renounced the name Hindu.

Justice Tudball thought it did not matter they were still Hindus.

Mr. Roy remarked the Arya Samajists considered Hindu as a term of contempt. It was used by the Mahomedans to mean slaves.

Mr. Roshanlal said Hindus were slaves. The word Hindu was not to be found anywhere. He wondered why witness should say the Arya Samajists and not the Hindus.

Justice Tudball told Mr. Roshanlal "we don't want the court to be interrupted by your feelings for the Arya Samaj. Will you please sit down?"

Witness' conduct during the cross-examination elicited the remark from Justice Tudball "He is a little bit truculent."

NATIONAL IDEALS.

SIR NARAYEN'S LECTURE IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 19.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar speaking on the "Conflict and unity of national ideals" under the auspices of the Bangalore Sarvajanik Sabha, before a large audience, said that India, like the rest of the civilised world was just now awakening as a result of great ideas such as self-government, liberty, democracy and nationality. He pointed out that according to the verdict of history, nationality did not require for its formation and growth one religion, one race and one language, but a common government and a common spirit of traditions and ideas represented by law and faith. He then showed how law and order disciplined people in freedom and self-government, but how it was necessary that law and order in the Government should tend to freedom of people. Law was apt to be conservative and be ruled by fear. But life was higher than law and was made progressive by the division of spirit of the people.

Sir Narayan concluded by saying that whether a people were being moulded into a nation and had the spirit of democracy were shown by certain tests, namely, their constitutional respect for law and, order, their courage in asserting constitutionally their rights, their respects for the rights of minorties and of poorer and depressed classes, and their respect for women and women's rights.

HOCKEY IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March. 19.

finals of the Bangalore Hockey Tournament this evening, St. Joseph's College beat M. S. M. Rifles by four goals to two. An interesting game was played, both teams putting up good fight. Mrs. Heycock, wife of Col. Heycock, presented the cup to the winners.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

VALUE OF CONFESSIONS OF CO-ACCUSED.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN HIGH COURT JUDGES.

King-Emperor v. Sabitkhan Bahadoorkhan.

(Before Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Acting Sessions Judge of Kanara.

The accused Sabitkhan along with two others was charged with the murder of his brother Mohammadkhan. He was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The other two were found guilty on their own confessions and convicted. The present appeal was preferred by the Government of Bombay against his acquittal.

The facts of the case have fully appeared in these columns when the judgments of Justices Heaton and Shah were reported.

As there was a difference of opinion between their Lordships Justices Heaton and Shah the case was referred under Section 429 to the Chief Justice. Justice Heaton was of opinion that the confessions of the co-accused should be taken into consideration against Sabitkhan, while Justice Shah was of opinion that to rest the conviction of the accused upon the confessions of the co-accused alone would be neither legal nor proper.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Heaton in the course of his judgment observed "My learned brother and myself are unable to agree as to the disposal of this appeal. In dealing with the appeal against the acquittal, we have to consider the evidence in the case and there are also confessions made by accused Nos. 2 and 3. If we believe all the circumstances deposed to by the witnesses, it follows as a natural though not perhaps an inevitable inference, that Sabitkhan also took part in the murder. But for this we must believe all the incidents deposed to."

His Lordship Justice Heaton after stating the incidents observed "To accept all this is to put something of a strain on one's powers of belief; for though there is no reason to suspect concoction of evidence in this case as to suppose that the witnesses are conscious untruthful, one must be reasonably cautious. No doubt the villagers came to suspect Sabitkhan and that suspicion would colour what they recollected of his doings. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 in their confessions both implicated Sabitkhan in the murder. Does that make any difference? As a matter of appreciation of evidence it certainly may do. When I myself read these confessions, two of which were made before the Committing Magistrate and two at an earlier stage, and compare and consider them and take them together with the evidence, I arrive at a positive conviction that Sabitkhan did join in the murder. The two assessors in the case and also the Sessions Judge arrived at the same conclusion.

Dealing with all the material before us the position to my mind is this: the hypothesis that Sabitkhan designed and joined in the murder explains everything. There is not a single circumstance apparent which it fails to explain. This hypothesis also is not confronted with any serious difficulties. It is not against the probabilities. The evidence and confessions do not bear the impress of falseness. Then, there is no alternative hypothesis which so completely and convincingly explains matters. This cannot be a case of mistaken identity. It is not in my judgment a case in which malice has been at work and has fabricated or distorted the evidence. The only possible alternative hypothesis, so far as I can see, is that suspicion has caused the witnesses unconsciously to distort or exaggerate circumstances innocent in themselves; and that it is possible that the confessing co-accused have introduced the name of Sabitkhan in order to lighten their own responsibilities. This hypothesis, I find myself unable to regard as one for which any fair basis can be found in the known circumstances of the case. Therefore, I think the accused Sabitkhan should be convicted of murder. The appropriate sentence would be death, but when one Judge of this Court is not satisfied though two judges are satisfied of a man's guilt, the lesser sentence of transportation for life may in my opinion be properly imposed."

OBSERVATIONS OF JUSTICE SHAH.

Justice Shah after stating the facts of the case observed "On a consideration of the evidence in the case and the confessions of the co-accused, I am of opinion that the conviction of accused No. 1 if at all must rest principally upon the confessions of the co-accused. I think such a conviction would be neither legal nor proper. I do not consider it necessary to discuss in this appeal the value of the confessions of the accused as a matter which may be taken into consideration against the co accused under Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act. I have stated my opinion with reasons in Emperor v. Gangappa Kardappa (I. L. R. 38 Bom. p 136) on that point. It will serve no useful purpose to repeat the same here. I only desire to state that the limitation laid down as to the use to be made of the confessions of the accused against a co-accused is not created by the High Courts, but is based upon what they hold to be the true meaning of the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, and if I may respectfully add upon sound sense. The rule, as I understand it, requires that before acting upon such confessions the Court should insist upon independent corroboration from other evidence in the case in material particulars, particularly as to the identity of the accused. If this rule be applied properly, personally I do not think that there would be any practical difference in the result whether the rule be accented in the form in which I have stated it, or whether it is taken to be as stated by Jenkins C. J. in Emperor v. Lalit Mohan Chuckerbutty (I L. R. 38 Cal. p. 559 at p. 588) that "the Court can only treat a confession as lending assurance to other evidence against a co accused". But whether that is so or not, I am willing to take the rule in the form more favourable to the prosecution under the circumstances of this case and to consider whether the other evidence in the case affords such independent corroboration. I also take it that there is no rule as to what would constitute sufficient independent corroboration in a particular case. That must depend upon the circumstances of that case.

TWO CONSIDERATIONS.

I desire to refer, however, to two considerations at the start: first the evidence, which is supposed to afford independent corroboration must be in itself reliable and not doubtful evidence, which is treated as reliable in consequence of the confession: otherwise it will not be independent corroboration. Secondly, the value of the confessions of the accused against a co-accused, when those confessions are retracted at the trial is very low as pointed out in Yasin v. King-Emperor (I.L.R. 28 Cal. 639) and in Lalit Mohan's case at p 588 of the report."

Justice Shah in dealing with the evidence further observed "I must, therefore, hold that the first two circumstances relied upon by the prosecution as affording an independent corroboration to the confessions are not proved. The other circumstances relating to motive and conduct generally speaking are proved. There is reliable evidence that the relations of the two brothers were strained, and that the accused No. 1 was in needy circumstances. As regards the subsequent conduct, though I regard the details with some suspicion, broadly speaking the conduct attributed to him is proved. It is the conduct of a callous and indifferent brother but not necessarily the conduct of a murderous brother. I am satisfied that the evidence as to motive and conduct affords neither independent nor sufficient corroboration to the confessions. It is independent in the sense that it is proved by evidence outside the confessions, but the facts connected with the motive and conduct generally would be known in the village and to the people of Kirvatty who knew the two brothers: and if any one was interested in getting accused Nos. 2 and 3 to mention the name of accused No. 1 falsely or if for any reason accused Nos 2 and 3 were inclined to mention his name falsely, this knowledge is just the thing which would render the inculpation of accused No. 1 easy. It is because a false inculpation is easy, that the need for closely examining the nature of circumstances affording independent corroboration is great. It is obvious that it would be insisting upon no independent corroboration to treat matters of such common knowledge among the persons concerned as affording that kind of corroboration. In the present case the evidence as to the investigation is rather meagre or at any rate not full. The circumstances under which the name of accused No. 1 came to be mentioned by accused Nos. 2 and 3 are left in obscurity. It would be very unsafe to treat the facts proved as to motive and conduct as an independent corroboration. Even treating it is affording some corroboration, I do not think it it sufficient under the circumstances. It is true that the proved circumstances in the case are consistent with the guilt of accused No. 1, they may create a certain amount of suspicion against accused No. 1, but do not prove anything as to his participation in the crime. It may be that the accused No. 1 was concerned in the murder, but that is obviously insufficient. I have to consider whether it is proved that he was so concerned. I am of opinion that the confessions of the co-accused are not sufficiently corroborated by independent evidence; and the conviction of accused No. 1 must therefore rest, if at all, principally upon the confession of the co-accused. I am clear that such a conviction would not be legal, and that in any event it would not be proper. The learned Sessions Judge has rightly apprehended the rule as to the value of the confessions of the accused against a co-accused and has fairly applied it in appreciating the evidence. I am not concerned with his other observations which do not touch the conclusions in any way, but which may have a bearing upon the question whether the rule which he felt himself bound to follow, ought to exist or not. I would therefore dismiss the appeal."

As there was difference of opinion the case was put before the Chief Justice.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice after hearing the arguments, delivered the following judgment:—

"The case against the accused is that in concert with Honya and Umya he murdered his brother Muhammadkhan on or about the 25th September 1917, about 8 or 9 in the morning in the forest near Alkeri in Kanara. Honya and Umya were tried jointly with the accused by the Sessions Judge of Kanara and two Assessors. Honya and Umya were found guilty upon their own confessions, but the accused Sabitkhan was acquitted, and the Government of Bombay have appealed against his acquittal.

The evidence before me is that which was recorded by the Sessions Judge at the joint trial. It establishes that Muhammadkhan was the owner of most of the land and houses, only 8 or 9 in number, in the village Alkeri which is situated less than a mile and a half from Kirwatty. Kirwatty being on the main road from Yellapur to Kaigutgy, and about 12 miles from the latter place. The relations between Sabitkhan and Muhammadkhan the deceased were very strained. Muhammadkhan had neither wife nor children, and was not disposed to support his brother Sabit and his family. Sabit consequently was obliged to work as a coolie in the Forest Department, and was continually importuning the deceased for assistance which was continually refused, and although the two brothers lived in the same building they did not associate and all their intercourse was unfriendly. On or about the 24th of September 1917, the deceased who was suffering from pains in his stomach decided to go to Kalgutgy for treatment and requested a neighbour named Bussia in the presence of another inhabitant of Alkeri named Day Munna to accompany him as Bussia was also suffering from pains in the stomach. On the 25th of September, the deceased left Alkeri in the morning alone. At all events, he was never seen after that time at Alkeri He had left a bin of rice in front of his house upon which he had asked a neighbour Day Munna to keep an eye, saying he would be back in a few days. About a fortnight after his departure the accused began to make free with the grain. When Day Munna asked him what he was doing with the rice, Sabit asked what business it was of his. According to witness Juncu Sabit said when asked that Muhammadkhan would not be back soon and on several occasions gave rice from the "bin" to Honya and Umya the convicts at the first trial. Three months after the Ganesh Chaturthi, the accused told Boojang, a shop-keeper of Kirwatty, that Muhammadkhan had gone for medical treatment to Miraj. He began after the crops had been got in to ask the tenants of Muhammadkhan to pay their rents to him. Four months after the departure of Muhammadkhan, namely, on the 4th of February 1918, the Ranger of the forest having heard that Sabit was trying to collect the rents of Muhammadkhan sent for him and asked him if he had heard from Muhammadkhan and what had become of him. He replied that Muhammadkhan had gone to Miraj and that no letter had come. Later in February at Kirwatty when Postmaster Wycunt delivered him a letter in the presence of Anant, a shop-keeper, Sabit tore it open and asked Anant to read it to him. Both Anant and Wycunt depose to the contents of the letter. Their versions are not verbally identical, but are to the same effect. The letter which was unsigned and undated purported to come from Muhammadkhan from Belgaum, and stated that he was getting better and proposed to go to Miraj. It directed Sabit to collect rents and pay assessment and said that if Muhammadkhan wanted money he would let Sabit know. The letter was returned to Sabit. Three of the witnesses who lived at Alkeri deposed to Sabit demanding rent from them and stating that he had a letter from Muhammadkhan. At the end of March, the convicts Honya and Umya disclosed a spot in the forest between Alkeri and Kirwatti in which the remains of Muhammadkhan were buried. It was found that his ribs had been broken. Bussia of Alkeri, who has already been mentioned in connection with Muhammadkhan's proposed journey to Kalgutgy, stated that he had been pursuaded by Sabit not to go with Muhammadkhan, and that on the day following, i.e., the 25th September, he had, while driving cattle towards Kirwatty near the village tank seen Sabit together with the two other accused taking the path from Alkeri to Kirwatty, and half an hour later had seen Muhammadkhan take the same path. The muster roll kept by the Forest Officer shows that Sabit was absent from his work on the 25th and following days of September. The learned Judge says he has no reason to disbelieve Bussia, but he doubts if Bussia could remember exactly the day on which he saw Sabit and the two convicts go along that path because there was no impressive concomitant circumstance. There is no doubt that Muhammadkhan never went to Belgaum and never reached Kalgutgy and that the letter opened by Sabit in Kirwatty is a false document which might explain the absence of Muhammadkhan and justify Sabit's attempts to collect his rents. If there were no other evidence in the case, and if the evidence of Bussia were discarded, it seems to me there would still be a strong case of suspicion against Sabit as being concerned in the murder of Muhammadkhan.

CONFESSIONS OF HONYA AND UMYA.

The Sessions Judge, however, had before him not merely this evidence, but also the detailed confessions of Honya and Umya (who had reasons for disliking Muhammadkhan) who state that Sabit part cipated with them in the murder of Muhammadkhan and engaged their services on a promise of payment in grain, and that the body was buried with a spade provided by Sabit, the spade which was found in Sabit's house after the confession. These confessions must be taken into consideration against Sabit according to the provisions of Section 30 of the Evidence Act. But the learned Judge seems to have been afflicted by a certain paralysis of his judicial faculty owing to a perusal of reported cases which lay down that a man should not be convicted upon the uncorroborated confession of his co-accused, and reading these cases in conjunction with an observation occurring in the judgment of the Calcutta Court in the case of "Emperor" vs. "Lalit Mohan Chuckerbutty", I. L. R., 38 Cal., p. 588, to the effect that "the Court can only treat the confession as lending assurance to the other evidence against the co-accused", he considers himself unable to make use of the confessions at all, because there is not a perfect enough case against the accused without them, although as he states he has no doubt whatever that the accused committed the murder. He puts it thus: "It is not enough that the other evidence should support the confessions. It is the confessions which must support the other evidence which "must afford a basis broad enough and firm enough to sustain a conviction if the superstructures be steadied by some adventitious and subsidiary prop," such as the confessions. The learned Judge in the above quotation from Lalit's case has omitted the concluding words "Thus to illustrate my meaning, in the view I take, a conviction on the confession of a co-accused alone would be bad in law." The rule which the learned Judge conceives to be binding on him is affirmed by Jackson J., in the "Queen vs. Chander Bhattacharji": 24. W. R. 42, in this form "that when as against any such person there is evidence "tending" to his conviction "the truth or completeness of this evidence being the matter in question", the circumstances of such person being implicated by the confession of one of those who are being jointly tried with him should be taken into consideration as bearing upon the truth or sufficiency of such evidence." It is also affirmed in the judgments of Jackson and McDonell J. J., only out of the Full Bench of 5 Judges in the "Empress vs. Ashootosh": 4 Cal., 483 where the 3rd question referred was "whether such a confession made by one such person may be used as the basis of proof of the offence charged as against the other, and if corroborated, may sustain a conviction; or whether it is necessary, in order to sustain a conviction, to use such confession only as itself corroborative of other independent evidence." The answer of the Chief Justice to this question was "If the confession is corroborated by other evidence. I do not think it matters whether, in proving the case at the trial, the confession preceds the other evidence, or the other evidence precedes the confession. The course of proof in each case is a question of convenience for the prosecution; and they have a right to bring forward the evidence in any order they may think fit."

This question has not so far as I am aware been considered in any Bombay case. The passage from the judgment in Lalit's case is only quoted by Shah J. in "Emperor vs. Gangappa" (38 Bom. 167) in support of the conclusion that no matter which can be taken into consideration only under Section 30, "if there is no evidence other than such matter," can form the basis of a legal conviction.

I propose to take the judgment of Garth C. J. in Empress vs. Ashootosh as a correct statement of the law: it gives effect without qualification to the words of Section 30 that 'the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such confession.'

The question here is not as in Emperor vs. Gangapore 38 Bom. 156, whether the Court may convict solely on the confession of a co-accused. The Sessions Judge has not done so, nor have either of the High Court Judges whose difference has led to this reference.

QUESTION OF APPRECIATION OF EVIDENCE.

The question is rather one of appreciation of evidence. I have to consider whether on the facts established there is corroboration of the story of the confessing co-accused so far as it affects Sabit. I will only make this further remark with regard to Emperor vs. Gangappa: that I think Macleod J. went too far when he said in that case (p. 176) "The confession of a co-accused stands on quite a different footing to the testimony of an accomplice, which the Evidence Act treats as having a higher probative value than similar evidence has according to English Law." I think it will be apparent to any one who perusses the judgment of Lord Reading L. C. J. in Rex. vs. Baskerville: (86 L. J. 28), that except in regard to corroboration of accomplice by accomplice evidence, there is no difference between the law in England and the law in India.

As regards the confessions of co-accused the Indian Law has no counterpart in England, but it seems to me that for the purpose of admissibility such confessions stand on the same footing as accomplice evidence and that their weight must depend on the circumstances of each case. I propose therefore to apply to the question of corroboration of the confessions the same rules as are applicable to the corroboration of accomplice evidence. In Rex. vs. Baskerville (1917) 86 L. J. 28, a criminal appeal heard by a Court of five Judges specially constituted to lay down rules for future guidance, it was said 'there are propositions of law applicable to corroboration which are beyond controversy. For example, "confirmation does not mean that there should be independent evidence of that which the accomplice relates or his testimony would be unnecessary". (Rex. vs. Mullins 3 Cox. C. C. 526 at p. 531). Indeed, if it were required that the accomplice should be confirmed in every detail of the crime, his evidence would not be essential to the case; it would be merely confirmatory of other and independent testimony.' In the same case it was held that "evidence in corroboration must be independent testimony which affects the accused by connecting or tending to connect him with the crime. In other words it must be evidence which confirms in some material particular not only the evidence that the crime has been committee but also that the prisoner committed it." "The corroboration need not be direct evidence that the accused committed the crime; it is sufficient if it is merely circumstantial evidence of his connection with the crime. A good instance of this indirect evidence, being Reg. v. Birkett, 8 Car. and P. 732. A good Indian illustration of circumstantial evidence corroborative of the confessions of co-accused is to be found in the judgment of Bhear J. in The Queen v. Nago 23 W. R. 24.

Does then the testimony independent of the confessions affect the accused by connecting or tending to connect him with the crime? I start with the fact that Muhammadkhan was murdered and buried in the forest within a mile of his house. Evidence that when that man has been murdered and buried within a mile of his house, his brother and his enemy seeking to profit by his disappearance tells a false story as to his whereabouts, affirming him to have gone to Miraj, a town distant 100 miles or more for medical treatment, tends to connect the brother with the crime. So does evidence that the brother has been seen on several occasions giving grain to the confessed murderers to whom he had no ostensible reason to be charitable. So does evidence that when trying to collect rents due to the murdered man he calls the tenants and tells them a false story that he has received a letter of authority from his brother.

CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES.

No judge who has considered the evidence has expressed a doubt as to credibility of the witnesses who depose to these events. But the trial Judge and Shah J. are not satisfied that Bussia can remember the day when he saw Muhammadkhan leave preceded by Sabit, Honya and Umya. Shah J. also appears to have doubted the story of the letter received in Kirwatty. I do not share these doubts, for the date of Muhammadkhan's departure from his village on the day after the Vaisha would be known to all the residents, and I see no reason to doubt the truth of the story told by Wycunt and Anant about the letter; it is entirely consistent with the other evidence of the false story spread by Sabit that his brother had gone to Miraj for treatment, although we do not know by what agency Sabit got the letter written and sent to Kirwatty.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

I concur in the conclusion arrived at by Heaton J. I find the accused guilty of the murder of Muhammadkhan and sentence him to transportation for life.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

T and I J Re L/A of Kanji Viram—Moti and D, Ruttonsey Varani v Chapoobai widow, Ard H D and Co, J S D 18-3-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1964-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Jodhraj Suchiram a firm v Messrs Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm, ba k and G.

1965-18—Mehta D and L, Bhemprasad Bhaishankar a firm v Narandas Dahyabhai a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2028-18—Mehta D and L, Vrajdas Rowji and Co a firm v M C Mody and Co a firm, Pandia and Co

1684-18—Mulji and Th, Natwarlal Maganlal a firm v Narandas Mathuradas a firm, Mulla and M.

1724-18—Madh K and Ch, Dunichand Durgadas a firm v Punjabi Joharsing Dolatram and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

701-18—M B Chothia, Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co. a firm v. Ratanji Pallonji and ors. Dastur and Co.

756-18—Bhimji and Co. Dwarkadas Damodherdas v. Bunderji Bhugwanji Mehta D and L.

759-18—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Kazmani v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhai and Sons a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

772-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mathuradas Mulchand v Mehetabrai Chuhamal a firm, Malvi M R and Co, For postponement.

773-18—Matu J and M Harilal Manankhram Parekh v. Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors Payne and Co., Amin and D.

783-18—Payne and Co, Harakchand Hemchand v. Manilal Dulabji a firm.

798-18—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Amratlal Laxmidas a firm v Messrs Parmanand Karsondas a firm Ard H D and Co.

546-18—Captain and Vaidya, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For Postponement.

856-18—Malvi M R and Co Kedarnath Gambhirchand v J A Grant and anr Daph F and D.

898-18—Shamrao M and A Maruti Babaji v Pandu Ramji C P D'Cunha and Co.

812-18—Dubash and Co Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm v Messrs Maniram Radhakisson a firm Khandvalla and Co.

824-18—Shroff and D, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Messrs T R Ghandi and Co a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

1775-18—Surajmal and Co, Sha Vadilal Harilal a firm v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

284-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs F Ruttonshaw and Co a firm v Gulam Hoosein Mulla Dossaji and anr, against 2nd defendant.

CHAMBERS MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

SUMMONSE IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES FOR DIRECTIONS.

379-19—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Amichand Motichand a firm v Guruduttmal Harsharam, 6-2-19.

391-19—Khandvalla and Co, Ganeshdas Laxminarayan a firm v Bhaichand Surchand a firm, Shamrao M and H, 6-2-19.

663-19—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Tarachand Tilumal, 3-3-19.

674-19—Bhai K and G, Nagindas Lalloobhai Kaja a firm v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, Edg G W and Co, 4-3-19.

675-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Moorarji v Tulsidas Nurseydas, 4-3-19.

676-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Fogabhai Ramdas a firm v Messrs Harnandrai Bejnath a firm, Matu J and M, 4-3-19.

698-19—Mehta D and L, Ramdas Girdhardas v Jesinghbhai Chunilal a firm, 6-3-19.

739-19—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers and Co a firm v Jethabhai Kallianji a firm, Moti and D, 7-3-19.

756-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Messrs Umedchand Kashiram a firm, 10-3-19.

768-19—Mehta D and L, Walji Bhanji v Tribhowandas Jamnadas a firm, 10-3-19.

777-19—Bhai K and G, Girdharlal Ambalal a firm v Gopaldas Ranchoddas, 11-3-19.

788-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Laloobhai a firm v Manilal Gordhandas a firm, 12-3-19.

792-19—Matubhai J and M, Messrs Framroz Bros a firm v Messrs Noor Mahomed Dossa a firm, 12-3-19.

804-19—Khandvalla and Co, Govindram Vallabhram a firm v Sarabhai Surajmal a firm, Tyabji D and Co, 13-3-19.

816-19—Mans H M and Co, Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Jeinghbhai Tehrchand a firm, 14-3-19.

827-19—Mehta D and L, Keshavlal Poonjabhai v Ranchhordas Narrotam a firm, 15-3-19.

830-19—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Messrs Gopalji Kallianji and Co a firm, Mehta D and L, 15-3-19.

831-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Dharamsey Pitamber v Messrs Bhagwandas Gordhandas, 15-3-19.

848-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Chunilal Gambhirdas a firm, 18-3-19.

858-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Ramdas Kapurchand a firm, Jam R and D, 18-3-19.

860-19—Payne and Co, Fulchand Sarupchand v Ramdas Morarji a firm, 18-3-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES

21-1909—Tyabji D and Co, Sawla Krishna Patel v Chandrabhagabhai widow & ors, 22-3-18.

1067-17—Bhaishanker K and G, Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v Harjimal Bajrangial a firm, Mulla and M, 10-3-19.

882-08—Unwalla P and P, The Hon The Advocate-General v Fardunji Ardeshir Cursedji Fardunji, Parties concerned 14-3-19.

779-05—Matu J and M, Vahaljibhai Nehalchand and ors v Vishnu Narahari Lanke and ors, 24-2-19.

1209-18—M V Gokhale, Raghunath G Dhumatkar v Ganpatrao P Dhumatkar and ors, Chitnis M and K, 10-3-19.

938-18—Judah and Solomon, The Jehad Guru Bank Ltd v Shri Mahalsidas Vithal a firm, 14-3-19.

382-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm v Vithaldas Daga, Mehta D and L.

539-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Fulchand Matrumal v Ambalal Bhagwandas, Khandvalla and Co, 18-3-19.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, Motichand and D, 18-3-19.

1874-18—Shroff and D, Vadilal Purshotamdas v Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Ard H D and Co, 18-3-19.

369-17—Captain and V, Panbai widow v Dewji Poonsey, Ardeshir H D and Co, 18-3-19.

O S 578-19—Mehta D and L, Abdul Rahim Abdul Hoosein v Kikabhoy Haidarali and ors, 22-3-19.

LIST B. (COUNCIL) FOR JUDGMENT.

456-18—Mulji and Th, Nathmal Gambhirmal v Maniram Radhakisson, Khandvalla and Co, Natice.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL.

953-15—Patell and Eze, Bai Jenabai v Fatmabai and ors, Parties concerned, Notice.

2012-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Badridas Hanumanbux a firm, Tyabji D and Co, 20-12-18.

2039-18—Edgelow G W and Co, Surana Dalal and Co v Chabildas Nathubhai a firm, Mans H M and Co, 21-12-18.

377-19—Judah and S, Dwarkadas Chhotalal & Co v Madangopal Ramjidas, Mehta D and L, 4-2-19.

258-19—Shroff and D, F W Holden v Mahomedally Noorbhoy a firm and anr, Payne and Co, Jamshedji R and D, 15-2-19.

1433-18—Jehangir G and B, Padamsey Jetha a firm v Pruthuraj Bhagwandas and ors, Ard H D and Co, Dubash and Co, 4-3-19.

985-18—Amin and D, Bai Gulab v Nanabhai Anupram Bhat, Motichand and D, 11-3-19.

413-19—Bhai K and G, Magan D Vengatesen T Laxmi Chetty a firm v Karsondas Pitamberdas a firm, N C Dalal, 11-3-19.

69-19—Purnanand and Club, Sha Jamnadas Maganlal Kinariwalla v Mirzamal Gajanand a firm, Patell and Eze, 11-3-19.

840-18—Payne and Co, Ramgopal Maduprasad a firm v Girdharlal Jotmal, Dubash and Co, 13-3-19.

1139-18—Crawford B and Co, Tricumlal Amratlal v The B B and C I Railway Co, Amin and D, 18-3-19.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was slight rain during the week in Sukkur. Standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in several districts. Picking of cotton is nearly over. Preparations are being made for next season's cultivation. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in many parts. Prices of foodgrains are high but generally steady.

There was no rain during week either in the scarcity or in the famine areas. The expansion of the programme of public works and the seasonal agricultural operations afford the necessary employment over a considerable part of the affected area. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and parts of the Panch Mahals, Broach, Poona and Satara districts. Test works are open in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Poona districts and in Palitana State in the Kathiawar Agency. The numbers of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 15th March were 11,676 in the Panch Mahals, 798 in Broach, 22,400 in Ahmednagar, 14,512 in Poona and 1,332 in the Satara district. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 2,980 in Ahmedabad, 11,820 in the Panch Mahals, 7,395 in Kaira, 2,629 in Broach, 2,316 in Kathiawar, 132 in East Khandesh, 1,642 in West Khadesh, 9,700 in Ahmednagar, 5,739 in Poona, 123 in Sholapur, 3,293 in Satara, 3,695 in Bijapur, 2,347 in Belgaum districts and 269 in the Palitana State. The numbers on test works were 301 in the Panch Mahals, 442 in Kaira, 176 in Broach and 1,467 in the Poona districts. Distress is deepening in the Panch Mahals and Broach districts. The people on relief are generally in good condition and no increase in mortality is reported. The medical arrangements are adequate, and there is an absence of epidemic disease. Crime is generally normal. The numbers on works are increasing but scarcely any signs of wandering or emaciation has been noticed. Cheap grain shops continue working in the Kathiawar Agency, Khandesh, Nasik and Bijapur districts. The poor-house at Chembur in the Thana district for destitute immigrants into the City of Bombay remains open and the number of inmates was 687. Private charitable relief is being organised and distributed in several districts. The supply of fodder and water is insufficient throughout the affected area. Fodder is still being supplied to agricultural cattle under Government arrangement, and extensive use is being made of prickly pear. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund continues to afford assistance in the supply of fodder and in other forms of relief.

The Calcutta "Gazette" of March. 19th, publishes a resolution giving particulars regarding the number of officers of the various services under the Government of Bengal, who were deputed to military or other services, in connection with the war. The total number of officers deputed was 773, of whom 20 were killed and 11 wounded. Of the total number deputed, the Indian Civil Service contributed 54, of whom 5 were killed and 1 wounded.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.

S S Muradi—Mollen—Sourabaya, Feb. 19.
S S Palitana—Holman—Basreo, Mar. 9.

DEPARTURES.

March 19.

S S Quedo—Moxon—Rangoon.
S S Kasado Maru—Yanagi—Kobe, etc.
S S Mazar—Marcus en—Bangkok via Colombo.
S S Dumra—Fisher—Persian Gulf.
S S Kasama—Hellpetcalfe—Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance, yesterday:

S S Hereford Shire—Beckett—London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Loyalty for London, etc.
Steamer Schooner Noorjahan for Busreh.

S S Murani:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Murani, 2,807 tons, Captain E. Mollen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Sourabaya, with a general cargo and sugar, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S S Palitana:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Palitana, 2,496 tons, Captain R. A. Holman, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 9th instant.

S S Dumra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kasama:—The W & A Graham Co.'s steamer Kasama, 2,944 tons, Captain D. Hellpetcalfe, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour, for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Hereford Shire:—The K N Co.'s steamer Hereford Shire, 4,510 tons, Captain F. W. Beckett will said to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 20th March, 1919.

Shed: Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.				
B Bashu Maru	1922	Marseilles	14-3-19	C S Kaisha
C & E Kenkon Maru	3423	Japan	22-3-19	O S Kaisha
F Hwah Wu	2769	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M [illegible]	2028	N F	N F	T & Co
O Schooner Utopia	296	N F	N F	1-3-19 Shariff Hassam Gurney
Q Bashayam	100	N F	N F	J Hachtsieks & Co
30 ton crane Gunboat Rio Sado	600	N F	13-3-19	A Anderson & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Kaveri	553	N F	N F	B S N Co
Indravati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
Sabarmati	524	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
2 Bahrein	1403	P. Gulf	20-3-19	T Morrison & Co
4 Harima Maru	2845	Kobe	26-3-19	N Y Kaisha
10 & 11 Sheds Nurani	2870	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Shushtar	1718	Suez	N F	P & O S N Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Lhasa	960	Karachi	19-3 21-3	M M & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1 Egra	2345	Busra	21-3-19	M M & Co
3 Uriana	5232	Busra	22-3-19	M M & Co
4 Sotata	3436	Busra	21-3-19	M M & Co
5 Franz Ferdinand	3906	Busra	21-3-19	D B I M
6 Clifton Hall	2532	N F	N F	B I M
7 Culna	2956	London	22-3-19	M M & Co
9 City of Sparta	3400	Busra	23-3-19	B I M
10 Z-alandia	3482	Karachi	24-3-19	D B I M
12 Herefordshire	4510	London	21-3-19	K Nixon & Co
13 Thessalia	3001	Busra	24-3-19	B I M
1 Warshell	1344	Suez	23-3-19	O S I M
16 Hogarth	2536	Suez via Aden	23-3-19	P & O S N Co
15 Bryn-are	3033	Busra	25-3-19	D B I M
17 Varna	3020	Busra	25-3-19	M M & Co
8 [illegible]				
Marcula	4324	London	25-3-19	M M & Co
Jetty end Tenata	3428	London	25-3-19	M. M. & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
Akbar	2209	Rangoon	20-3-19	M M & Co
Meteor	2546	Rangoon	N F	A P & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
Hejaz	3876	N F	N F	P Morrison & Co

EXPORT.

S S Culna for London:—102 cwts. gum Arabic, Padamsu Juthabhoy; 20 bales sheep, goat skins, W. & A. Graham and Co.; 408 casks goat skins, H. M. Halim; 6 bales palmyrah fibre Volkart Bros.; 200 cwts. gum myoch, Gulamhoosein B. Harji; 100 cwts. gum myoch, Esmail Mahomed and Sons; 17 bales goat skins, David Sassoon and Co.; 3 bales sheep skins, Manji Laduck.

S S Bashu Maru for Marseilles:—200 cwts. coffee, Walker and Co.

S S Hwah Wu for Kobe:—2,900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,313 bales cotton, 10 bales cotton grey yarn, Yokohama Kiita Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Mutsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Kenkon Maru, for Kobe:—1 bale grey shirtings, Lalan and Co.

S S Hwah Wu for Yokohama:—550 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Hwah Wu for Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Hwah Wu for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S S Hwah Wu for Osaka:—800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Yokohama Kiita Kaisha.

S S Hwah Wu for Nagasaki:—300

HUGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

50,000 Half-Watt

AND

1,20,000 One-Watt

"PHILIPS" LAMPS

IN ASSORTED VOLTAGES AND CANDLE POWER

Just consider what must be the Public Demand for these Lamps!

Telegrams.—"PRECIOUS," BOMBAY. Telephone.—No. 2447.

Sole Agents:—PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO., 47B, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

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Cossi Silk Suit Piece.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, Rs. 8 per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?

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The most bewitching silks, silk stockings, sports coats, ties, silk kerchiefs, charming crepe de-chine, Brassware, tea sets, etc., etc., are selling off like HOT CAKES.

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C.B. 708.

ACHES and PAINS

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CYPRESS SALVE

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relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots, Rs. 2-10-0.

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

155, Juma Musjid, Market, No. 2, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th March 1919

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.936 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.0 "
Dew Point	69.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.745 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 "
Minimum do.	71.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,W,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	151 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	20	m	0	16	27	20	m	7	3	16
Fri.	21	m	1	32a	27	21	m	7	16a	18
Sat.	22	m	1	20	26	22	m	7	30	16
Sun.	23	m	2	3a	26	23	m	7	44a	19
Mon.	24	m	2	48	25	24	m	8	14a	20
Tues.	25	m	3	15a	24	25	m	8	32a	20
Wed.	26	m	3	45	23	26	m	8	51a	20
		m	4	15a	24		m	9	14	18
		m	5	35a	24		m	9	38a	21
		m	5	15	23		m	10	18	18
		m	6	58a	24					
		m	7	8a	24		m	0	0a	19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 20 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 43m.	Sunset	6h. 50m.
" 21 (Friday)	"	6h. 42m.	"	6h. 50m.
" 22 (Saturday)	"	6h. 41m.	"	6h. 50m.
" 23 (Sunday)	"	6h. 40m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 24 (Monday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 39m.	"	6h. 51m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	6h 39m.	"	6h 51m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	=	24. 4h.	41-4m p.m
First Quarter	=	2d 8h.	44 1m. a.m
Full Moon	=	10d. 9h.	11-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	=	25d 2h.	3-9m. a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 20th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—A few duststorms are reported from the east Punjab. Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Temperature has fallen in the east Punjab, where it is in considerable defect during the day and in slight defect at night.

The United Provinces.—A few thunderstorms are reported and Mainpuri has had 0.11 ins. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess. Day temperature is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and are lightly clouded in Sind. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is below normal in Rajputana; night temperature is also below the average in the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally lower than usual except at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and Veraval; night temperature is below the average at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Duststorms accompanied by rain have occurred locally; Raipur reports 0.39 ins. of rain and Nagpur 0.15 ins. Humidity is largely above normal except at Khandwa. Temperature has fallen generally; the maximum is in moderate or considerable defect except in the western districts; the minimum is also below the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is locally below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear and the air drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan; in east Hyderabad light cloud is present and humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad, which records a maximum of 104.8 deg. F.; night temperature is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Duststorms or thunderstorms accompanied by light rain have occurred locally in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. In the Madras Deccan, the Carnatic and on the north Madras coast thunderstorms have been more general and the associated rainfall has been very heavy for the time of the year; Madras reports 1.96 ins., Trichinopoly 1.60 ins., Cuddapah 1.25 ins. and Masulipatam 0.90 ins. The sky is clear to the west of longitude 76 deg. E.

An extension of rainfall appears probable into Hyderabad and Malabar and a decrease in east Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th March, 1919.

Many duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred.

Rainfall has been general in Chota Nagpur and local in Orissa and Mysore with a few falls in Bengal, Behar the east of the Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Sambalpur, Ranchi and Hazaribagh one inch; Gaya a half; Pendra three-quarters; Mysore one; Ootacamund three-quarters.

Temperature is now nearly normal almost everywhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 20th of March, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-day. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.9	67.1	87	..	7.56	—2.36
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	79.4	65.2	79	..	5.18	+1.36
Muskat	84.5	73.3	65	..	3.23	—0.18
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.6	61.8	42	..	0.97	—0.51
Rawalpindi	81.9	52.3	57	..	2.49	—0.28
Lahore	84.8	55.3	65	..	3.69	+0.50
Hissar	76.7	51.3	60	0.10	1.80	..
Ambala	78.4	52.7	86	..	5.22	+0.14
Delhi	76.6	58.4	58	..	2.61	—0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.1	62.9	50	..	1.17	—0.58
Mainpuri	90.7	61.3	22	0.11	1.75	—0.46
Jhansi	94.0	63.8	64	..	2.39	+0.69
Cawnpore	92.8	64.1	62	0.06	0.97	—1.18
Allahabad	92.2	65.1	55	..	4.22	+2.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.1	57.8	27	..	0.33	—0.74
Karachi	81.9	69.8	14	..	1.24	—0.21
Bikaner	85.0	56.9	..	..	0.72	—0.61
Jaipur	87.5	57.7	34	..	1.58	+0.03
Kotah	91.8	66.0	32	..	1.12	—0.01
Mount Abu	72.0	60.9	29	..	0.39	—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	62.1	56	..	0.46	—0.02
Dwarka	80.1	69.9	73	..	0.97	+0.28
Veraval	79.4	68.9	42	..	0.13	—0.21
Rajkot	94.1	65.8	17	..	0	—0.46
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	65.4	74	..	0.01	—0.47
Surat	94.6	64.3	64	..	0.01	—0.40
Ahmedabad	98.0	68.1	21	..	0.13	—0.19
Deesa	95.1	62.0	31	..	0.24	—0.28
Neemuch	87.7	58.5	54	..	0.61	—0.24
Indore	92.4	58.3	40	..	3.22	+2.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	59.8	70	0.08	10.59	+7.88
Saugor	90.8	56.6	66	..	3.84	+1.68
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	95.3	59.8	23	..	1.54	+0.32
Akola	97.6	69.5	84	..	3.12	+1.14
Amraoti	91.4	68.1	67	..	4.32	+2.31
Nagpur	87.7	65.0	81	0.15	8.16	+5.63
Chanda	89.5	64.6	68	0.05	3.73	+1.11
Raipur	88.3	62.2	94	0.39	7.19	+5.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.4	72.5	81	..	0.20	—0.44
Ratnagiri	84.9	69.1	64	..	3.61	+2.66
Marmugao	85.4	..	86	..	3.01	+1.77
Karwar	86.1	69.4	89	..	4.58	+2.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95	8:8.6	31	..	0.21	—0.88
Ahmednagar	93.9	59.7	19	..	0.98	—0.49
Poona	85.0	65.8	..	..	1.17	+0.01
Sholapur	97.6	68.5	26	..	1.41	—0.33
Bijapur	95.1	71.9	31	..	0.34	—1.09
Belgaum	90.1	59.2	80	..	4.36	+2.33
Aurangabad	94.3	66.3	14	..	1.80	+0.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	104.8	69.2	73	..	2.69	+0.83
Hyderabad	98.3	70.4	72	..	2.84	+0.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.1	75.2	71	..	6.60	+3.15
Calicut	89.1	76.7	78	..	13.68	+5.86
Cochin	90.8	76.1	78	..	17.88	+7.38
Colombo	89.8	74.3	97	..	15.74	—11.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.0	70.2	73	0.90	17.55	+10.66
Bellary	99.3	70.0	66	..	6.14	+3.62
Cuddapah	100.0	68.8	77	1.25	7.28	+2.79
Madras	89.7	67.4	93	1.96	52.08	+31.28
Bangalore	89.7	66.8	77	..	8.13	+4.23
Coimbatore	93.2	71.3	73	..	12.51	+6.70
Trichinopoly	99.0	71.1	87	1.60	15.49	+6.33
Negapatam	91.2	79.0	71	0.07	43.02	+12.82

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 59 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th March, 1919, was 30.160 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 59 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-7 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·9254 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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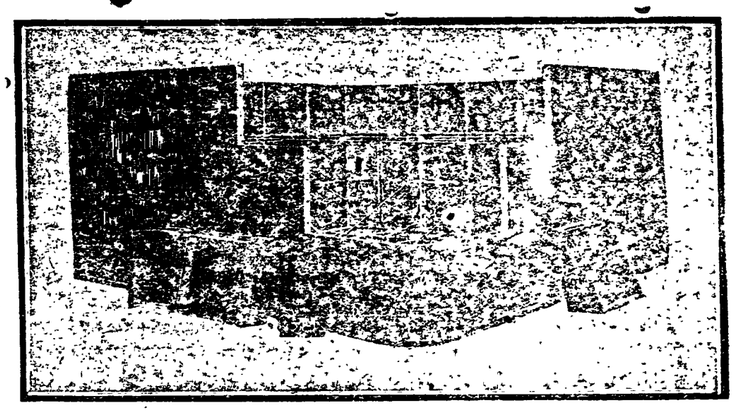

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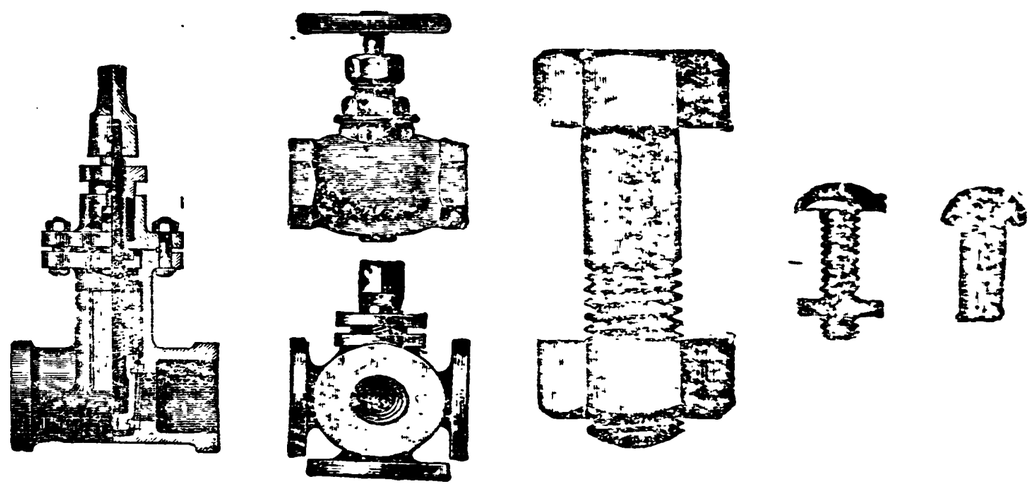

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